HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 258— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926. ONE ANNA.

SPLENDID, SENSATIONAL THRILLING DRAMA

"SMOOTH AS SATIN"

6 parts—full of Action—full of Adventure—a Superb Underworld Drama, featuring the lovely adorable

EVELYN BRENT and the handsome popular Star **BRUCE GORDON**

The world's cleverest, swiftest, most fascinating little crook is in town! Look out for her!

ROARING RAILS—SCREAMING TRAIN—GIRL AND HER PRISON LOVER—NEW YORK NIGHTS—SEE ALL THIS!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SPECIAL DIWALI HOLIDAY'S Programme-de-Luxe

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

Biggest and Peppiest of Denny's Hits! UNIVERSAL-SUPER-JEWEL-DRAMA

7 PARTS **"ROLLING HOME"** RIOT of FUN

A Sparkling, Joyous, Bombburst of Uproarious Laughter and Thrills, featuring the princely personality.

REGINALD DENNY

The Cleverest presentation of BLUFF-THE GREAT AMERICAN RECIPE FOR SUCCESS! with Peggy is starred

MARION NIXON the young winsome lovely vixen!

CHEQUES IN TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Do you want to know how to turn Water into Money? Watch

REGINALD DENNY wave the promoter's want in "Rolling Home."

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
30 Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,916
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.....	11,430
13 ,,	RANCHI ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡ ..		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,817
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
30th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..		China & Japan
	COMORIN ..		At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..		China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..		At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..		China & Japan.
	NALDERA ..		At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..		China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..		At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..		China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..		At Colombo for Australia.

* Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
29th Oct.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	OHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
1st Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH. D.
Managing Director

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559-13-1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTOR & Co. *Secretaries and Managers.*

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D.T. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—A fully qualified GYMNAST for a prominent Gymnasium in Bombay. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R27598

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3901

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CLERK, knowing accounts, typewriting and business correspondence. Preference will be given to one having previous experience of film bookings. Apply sharp with full particulars to:—THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Kirkee.
A 27592

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50 Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R3898

WANTED—B.COM. as Secretary for Public Limited Company in Punjab Must possess organising ability. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials, age, nationality, minimum pay acceptable EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R3899

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).
A R3902

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bright airy sea view, two FLATS in Padamsee, Nepean Sea Road. Apply on premises.
C R3895

GODOWNS—Large and small for Storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.
C 27585

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Matunga.
C R3882

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

THOROUGH Training imparted in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, Opp: Lloyds Bank. Moderate fees. Success Guaranteed
M R3903

PRIVATE LESSONS—Pure English Continental French with Conversation. Beginners' French Class. Fridays 10-30 a.m. Also English Class. Miss ELISE FREDOUX, Bowen Manse, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder.
M R3872

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

AGENCIES—If you want Foreign Agencies, Agents or new trade connections write for particulars East and West Trade Developer, Post Box 457, Bombay.
T R3896

FREE—Ten kinds of Watches, given quite free, by H Abdurrashid & Co., Wholesale Watch Importers, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. 9
T R3862

J. B. L. CASCADE, world's greatest drugless remedy for Constipation which brings all other diseases. Price now only Rs. 45. Thousands benefitted. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T R3897

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

RACING PUBLICATIONS—"Five WINNING SYSTEMS," Rs. 10/8, "PERFECTA SYSTEM," Rs. 15; both Rs. 22/8. Many others. RACING SYSTEMS LIBRARY, 13/1A, Marsden Street, CALCUTTA.
L R3898

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PROFESSION.

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
P

YOUR FUTURE.—Have it foretold. Accurate answers for six questions Re. 1. Annual life reading Re. 1. Whole life Rs. 3. State time and date of birth or time of writing letter. Mr. Fred Collins writes from Mall, Lahore:—"I wish to thank you for your remarkable and convincing answers to the group of questions." V. K. IYER, B.A., Manager Orient Astrological Bureau, Valavanur (S. Arcot).
P R3904

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF BHAMBURDA TEMPORARY STATION.

BHAMBURDA temporary station will be CLOSED for passenger traffic on and after 4th November, 1926, and for parcels and goods traffic on and after 1st December, 1926.

Concessions notified in paras 6 and 7 of Special Rate Circular No. RC. 230 of 1926, will remain in force up to 10th November, 1926 (inclusive) only. Any parcels or goods booked after that date up to and including 30th November, 1926, will be charged at full tariff rates.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th October, 1926.
27595

BACK BAY DRY FILLING

"LOYDS FOLLY." Those who intend to tender for the dry filling of the Back Bay Scheme blocks, if in want of moram should communicate to Box No. 1834 Care of this paper. Advertiser can arrange unlimited supply from quarries 15 miles from Bombay with easy Railway facility.
27597

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BARODA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

ALL past Graduates of Baroda College and all Graduates of any University at present domiciled in the Baroda State are invited to send to the undersigned a statement with their names and addresses in full, degree or degrees, University and year of graduation.

ALBAN G. WIDGERY,
Chairman of the Commission.
27593

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Sudama House 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited statement of Accounts for the period, ended the 30th June, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E. as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hirnlal Dayabhai Nanavati, who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97, of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Laljee Naranjee who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Art. 97, of the Articles of Association
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th October, 1926, to the 25th November, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House.
Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 14th October, 1926

N B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 1st December, 1926, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 26th October, 1926, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
27531

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the District Local Board, Kolaba, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of December, 1926. The scale of pay of the post is 150—10/1—200 plus permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50 p.m.

Applicants should state in their applications their age, caste, place of residence educational qualifications and testimonials, if any, of previous administrative and office experience.

Only graduates of Bombay University or other recognized Universities need apply.

The applicants should please note that letters of recommendation to and direct or indirect canvassing with the members or officers of the Board will be regarded as a disqualification for appointment to the post.

The appointment will be made in the first instance on probation for one year.

(Sd.) V. M. TENDULKAR,
President, D.L.B.,
Kolaba.
25-10-1926.
27594

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of November, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S T) to transact the following business: —

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1926.
2 To elect two Directors in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. J C. K. Peterson, C.I.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the Eighth day of November, 1926 to the Seventeenth day of November, 1926. both days inclusive

By Order of the Board of Directors.

TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS
D. E. PADSHAH.
Director
Bombay, 26th October, 1926. 27597

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th proximo, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg: Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th October, 1926
27583

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1806 of 1926.

TRIBHOWANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI, of Bombay, Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu, Solicitor, residing at Nos. 400-02, 158-160, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff

Versus

RANCHODDAS ANANDIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Mandalia Modh Bania, carrying on the business of Ginning and Pressing Cotton in Aurangabad within the Territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, now residing at Aurangabad aforesaid... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of September, 1926, it was ordered that the defendant do forthwith vacate and give peaceful possession of the premises, situate at Kalbadevi Road in his occupation to the plaintiff and it was also further ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 200 for arrears of rent of the said premises for the months of Maha and Falgun and Rs. 100 per Gujarati month as compensation for use and occupation of the said premises from 1st Chaiter, till possession is given to the plaintiff.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 22nd day of September, 1926, certain moveable property, consisting of 3 mirror cupboards, one glass pane cupboard, 3 small show glass cupboards, one writing table, wooden chairs, one Typewriting Machine (Monarch), picture frames, one large iron safe, one small iron safe, one double mirror cupboard, one hand stand, one wooden swing, hanging light, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale dated 14th October, 1926, put up for sale by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st floor of the premises Nos. 158-160 at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27591

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr HABIB RAWJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, on Plot No. 84, of the Agripada West Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1388 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey No. 3528 and Cadastral Survey No. 1880 and in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4135, Street No. 84 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 85 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Moosa Haji Ali Khatri, on the South by Circus Avenue, on the West by Lamington Road and on the North by land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1926.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. DASTUR & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27590

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND AT KARACHI.

Ins: No. 57 of 1925.

Re. GOVIND RAMCHANDRA ..... Insolvent.

against

To,

RAMCHAND TATHUBA SAVANT, personally working for gain at Karachi ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS S. ABDULLA AND CO have made application to this Court under S. 5 of Act V of 1920 for joining you as partner in the firm of Tukaram and Brothers.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court before our Registrar in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 18th day of November, 1926, at 12 noon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined ex parte.

Given under the seal of the Court, this 25th day of October, 1926.

By order
MIRZA KHUDABUX,
Clerk of the Court
26/10/26.
27596

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

One parcel of Lady's stockings and Gent's socks.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, Cabinet and Phonograph with records, a set of "Historians' History of the World" in 25 volumes complete.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Sakina Mansion", Charmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, partition screens, teapoys, writing tables, one handsome mahogany cabinet phonograph with records, a set of "Historians' History of the World" in 25 volumes complete with gun sexagonal book case panel and mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown press, cheval glass, dressing, chest of drawers, easy chairs, meatsafe, ice box, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Calfo Paulo of Messrs. The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE MORNING AT 10.30 (S. T.) TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT.

Auction Sale of valuable furniture by "Benjamin" and others, also Jacobean furniture blackwood carved furniture, rich Persian carpets, cottage piano, His Master's voice gramophone, one home cinematograph and magic lantern combined with complete accessories, American ice box, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sea View, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome made to order furniture by "Benjamin" and others, Jacobean furniture, also blackwood open carved furniture, sliding dining table leather lined arm chairs, large mirror back, side board, dinner waggons, and dumbwaiters, silk lined suite of drawing room sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, velvet pile and rich Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, one combined home cinematograph and magic lantern complete with arc lamp, resistance, 9 rolls of film in perfect working order one sweet toned cottage piano by G. Ajello and Sons, in very good condition single and double bedsteads, one cottage piano in good condition, His Master's Voice gramophone, mirror and panel door almirahs, carved chiffoniers and wardrobes easy chairs, hat stand, veranda benches, American ice box, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Banjee Sorabjee Patel.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

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AUCTION SALES

KALBADEVI AUCTION COMPANY.

KALBADEVI ROAD.
No. 301 (Beside Godrej & Co.)
Bombay No. 2.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWEL ORNAMENTS OF MR. RAICHAND KEVALCHAND (MODY OF NATIVE STATES), WHO RECEIVED PRESENTS FROM NATIVE KINGS.

The above sale will take place on SUNDAY, the 31st October, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) by the order of Mr. Raichand Kevalchand under the presence of his solicitor.

(1) Please ask for a Catalogue.
(2) All ornaments will be put in our show-case on Friday, the 29th October, 1926, (1½ to 6 S.T.) for the public to see.
(3) Public are allowed to bring their own jewellers to ascertain the value of the jewel ornaments.
(4) This is the best opportunity for Jewellers to purchase jewelleries and more to those who use them.
(5) We have got ornaments for sale suitable to every caste.

KALBADEVI AUCTION COMPANY

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES SIR SHA. PURJI MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1926, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Tambakanta Pydhowni near the shop of Seth Girdhardas Gordhandas by order of The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ld., and on account and at the risk of the concerned the following goods:
75 bales Sir Shapurji Mills Grey yarn No. 2|14 1|2 S.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

The Indian Review.

SEPTEMBER CONTENTS.

STABILIZATION RATE FOR THE RUPEE
By Prof. T.K. Doraiswami Aiyar.
THE CURRENCY BILL
By Mr. A. Ramaiya, M.A., F.R. Econ. S.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN STATES
By Mr. G.S. Raghavan.
THE DRINK EVIL IN BRITISH GUIANA
By Mr. Mudhoo Lall Bose.
THE NERVOUS MECHANISM OF PLANTS
By Mr. K. Ramunny Menon, I.C.S.
THE THEORY OF POPULATION
By Mr. J.S.B. Abraham, M.A.
A FORGOTTEN SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
By Mr. C.A. Kincaid, I.C.S., C.V.O.
THE INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY
THE AUTUMN SESSION
By A Student of Politics.
WORLD EVENTS: AUGUST
By Dr. A.J. Saunders, M.A.
THREE GREAT EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS
By Mr. Gopal Krishna, M.A.
HINDU INDIA
By Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E.
IDEALS OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
By Mr. R. Krishna Sastry, B.A. (Hons.)
THE PEACE OFFERING
By Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi.
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi.
INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE
By Mr. S.G. Warty, M.A.
COMPOSITION OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL
By Mr. M.V. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T.

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AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA

PRESENTS

Miss GULAB

IN

SOCIETY BUTTERFLY

SECOND INSTALMENT

Splendid Seven Parts
An admirable Love Drama
Gorgeous Scenery—Best Artists

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, HOLIDAYS
at 3-30 P. M. DAILY 5-15, 7, 8-45 10-30 P. M.

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DUBASH THEATRE, - - - - New Charni Road.

COMING SHARDA PRODUCTION
"DIL-A-RAM"

TO-NIGHT! - - - THIS WEEK!
RELEASED FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

A Special, Superb and Religious Indian Social Drama.

DHARMA PATNI

IN 10 PARTS.

featuring Miss COOPER and other well-known stars.

NEXT WEEK—MUSCULAR & VIGOROUS ATHLETE
MACISTE IN "THE LION'S CAGE."

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, TIME USUAL—POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD.)

Presents
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S SOCIAL PICTURE

THE TYPIST GIRL
OR WHY I BECAME A CHRISTIAN

featuring Miss SULOCHNA, Miss GOHAR, Mr. RAJA SANDOW, Mr. KHALIL & other stars. Written by Mr. DAVE.

It is a picture full of thrills, stunts and accidents in Railways, trolly etc., and the stars have actually played in the Jaws of Death. DAILY (4) Four Shows at 5—7—9 & 11 P.M. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3 P.M.

Wednesday, 3rd November 1926
Next Day a Public Holiday.

GRAND CHARITY BALL
in aid of
Bombay Presidency Women's Council
Rescue Home for Indian Women
AT
LA SCALA

Double Tickets Rs. 7, Gents Rs. 5, Ladies Rs. 3, Tables for Four Rs. 3
(Tables can be Booked at La Scala.)

MUSIC BY
The Bohemians Dance Orchestra
And
ANOTHER BAND
Director Mr. K. Macarthy

Tickets may be had from—
Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan 29New Marine Lines
Mrs. K. S. Powvalla, Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hil'.
Mrs. J. N. Duggan, Napean Sea Road.
Miss Engineer, Seva Sadan, New Gamdevi
Mr. C. B. Sethna, 19, Bank St., Fort.
(Rights of Admission Reserved)

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,
Presents TO-DAY and DIVALI WEEK
KOHINOOR'S STIRRING INDIAN SOCIAL DRAMA—

'KULIN KANTA'

featuring
Miss YEKBAL, Miss MOTI, Miss JAMNA.
Also
INDIAN DANCES & SONGS
INDIAN DANCES & SONGS

DAILY AT 5; 7; 9 & 11 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & "DIWALI" Holidays At 3 P.M.
RECORD POPULAR PRICES!

"You Know I'm Innocent!"

Betty Compson
in
'COUNSEL for the DEFENSE'
WHO STARRED IN "WOMAN TO WOMAN"

One lone old man against a band of crooks—a stout hearted daughter fighting to save him—how she fails and wins—these are the elements that make this a big, thrilling, dramatic picture.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ALL FOR A DANCING GIRL!!

FAMILY QUARREL

Self-Sacrifice of a devoted Rani-Brutal Murder—Startling Stratagem.

COME SEE ADMIRE.

IMPERIAL FILM Co.'S SUPER PRODUCTION.

"BIRD of PREY" OR PYARI MAMTA

A LIVELY STORY OF LOVE AND INTRIGUE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

(Now under the sole Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas.)
SPECIAL DIVALI HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT "A REGULAR GIRL!" THIS WEEK

6 parts—the patriotic and nerve-tingling story of a Millionaire Girl sacrificing her money, time, energy for getting employment for the soldiers returned from War, featuring the lovely adorable star

ELSIE JANIS

DELIGHTFUL CONTRAST SCENES OF A MILLIONAIRE'S HOUSE-WAR HOSPITALS-AND LODGING HOUSES OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT FOR HUMANITY AND FREEDOM. A SUPREMELY SUPERB PICTURE.

ASTOUNDING CIRCUS FEATS

by a wealthy young girl high up in the air on the trapez—a novel experiment o testing true love by throwing herself overboard in the raging ocean!
A thrilling yet amusing Drama.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY: at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

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(Incorporated in England)

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Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

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Etawah	Meerut	

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We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

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375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 22044.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 29TH OCTOBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th October, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Temperature was not far from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal. Minimum temperature was lower than usual over the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in the north of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad and lower in Kotab.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar and

Aurangabad ..		-8.01	28.08	+3.39	24.69
Nizamabad ..	..	29.13	36.09	-7.46	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	..	17.40	27.25	-9.85	28.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.02	112.76	113.56	+0.80	125.68
Calicut ..	0.02	116.37	99.87	19.50	117.16
Cochin ..	0.52	90.70	84.66	15.05	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.09	36.50	38.14	-1.64	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo		50.82	32.71	18.11	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam		20.54	30.46	-9.92	41.59
Bellary ..	..	11.49	14.60	-3.11	20.51
Cuddapah ..		21.34	23.26	-1.92	31.23
Madras ..	..	13.75	24.81	11.06	50.74
Bangalore ..		23.89	24.77	-0.88	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	11.76	11.30	+0.46	22.98
Trichinopoly		19.19	17.79	+1.40	33.18
Negapatam ..		10.96	18.67	-7.71	54.93

to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

In the League Football, Third Division (Southern Section) Brighton beat Norwich by two goals to nil playing on the latter's ground.

Miss M. A. Viegas, M.B.B.S., is appointed as House Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for a further period from the 1st August to the 15th September.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

A meeting of the members of the Khilafat organisation was held— at the Northbrooks Garden on Sunday the 24th October at 9 p.m. to elect members for the Central Khilafat Committee and the advisory Committee of Bombay.

Following 12 members were duly elected as members of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

Messrs. S A. Brelvi, Mr. Brelvi has joined the Committee on the understanding that it is not declared a communal organisation my the Indian National Union, Abdul Sattar Wali, Bar-at-law, Sarfaraz Ali Sh Bar-at-law, H. Ali Bahadur Khan Editor "Itlabad," Haji Mohd. Ismal Sh Lakriwala, Abdus Sattar of Surti Mohalla, M. Abdur Raoog, of Ziaul Islam, Hanz Jamshed Ali of Jamiate Islamia, Sardar Mohd Seddiq, Munshi Wali Ullah, Mohd. Ali Chikle, H. Noor Mohammad Ahmad.

Bombay, October 29

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th Octo 1926		Total since 1st June 1926.		June 1st to Oct 29. 1924.		1925.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba Point	0.	00	69	55	51	81	47	96
Fort	0	00	102	91				
J.J.Hospital	0	00	84	09				

INNOVATION IN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

The G. I. P. Railway has once again set the fashion by introducing real luxury travel in this country. Beginning on the morning of the 5th of November, 1926, a new train, to be called "The Indian Imperial Mail," will run from Bombay to Calcutta via Naini, starting from the Ballard Pier Station with passengers from the P. and O. s.s. "Ranchi", which arrives in the harbour on that date. This train represents all that can be conceived in a modern train designed specially for comfortable travel in India, and is in every respect comparable with the P. and O. Special Train running across France to and from Marseilles.

The idea of this wonderful new train originated with Sir Robert McLean, the speed of [illegible] miles per hour in the City except in the congested areas such as the area between Grant Road and Carnac Road.

Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy moved adoption of the report.

Mr. K. F. Nariman giving his experience of the Police Court stated that in cases of accidents, it was pleaded by the tram drivers that in a given time it was not possible for them to stop the cars to a standstill owing to some defects in brakes. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Commissioner of Police be requested to examine the brakes of the cars before giving permission to run at the speed mentioned in the report.

After some discussion, the original report was adopted.

ACCOMMODATION OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The Corporation also approved of the report of the Primary Education Committee regarding the accommodation of Municipal Schools in the Development Department chawls in which the committee recommended that the present system of accommodating municipal schools be continued.

The Corporation then adjourned.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
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Particulars free.
The HEALTH HOME, Sarnta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

STEEL PALE

Fencing cheapest Strong & complete

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

A rise of 11 to 7 points in New York future has been reported to-day.

The market advanced on some buying and less hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 10 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

We do not expect much change in the market either way. The crop is marketing rapidly and there will be a certain amount of pressure from hedge selling as yet. There is the possibility of a top crop which may add to the yield, as the weather so far is satsfactory.

Messrs. Dreuman and Co. have received the following cable date 28th inst. from their Liverpool friennds Messrs. J. Springman and Co.:—

"Steadier with a good demand for spots. Everything in the direction of a further decline seems to have been discounted for present."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"General feeling becoming more friendly."

Following a small advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened about a rupee higher with Broach April-May at Rs. 247 and gradually improved to Rs. 250 on Exporters and Commission Houses buying. Offices and Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market touched Rs. 249½. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market improved to Rs. 251 on general buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 251 1-4 and going upto Rs. 252 3-4 on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 250 3-4 on selling by Exporters.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 233 and closed steady at Rs. 235 3-4. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers whilst Offices and Exporters were buyers. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 202.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 29.

Fully Good Broach April/May 250 3/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 202.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 236 1/2,

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 29.

Fully Good Broach April/May 251,
Fully Good Bengal Dec Jan. 202.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 236.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th Oct. 26.

Cotton 2,599 bales
Wheat 4,436 cwts.
Linseed, 3,512 cwts.
Rape, etc. 160 cwts.
Gingellyseed 917 cwts.
Poppyseed nil.
Groundnuts 5,599 cwts.
Castorseed 1,625 cwts.
Rice 2,621 cwts.
Myrabollams 851 cwts,
Cottonseed 1,079 cwts.
Mowraseed 1,097 cwts,
Gram 769 cwts.
Juwar 430 cwts.
Masur 614 cwts.
Barley 691 cwts.
Barley 691 cwts.
Bajri 737 cwts.
Coal 536 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 29
Ready Mill Terms.

Bengal Superfine M G	220/25	.....
Bengal Fine M G	210/15	+16
Bengal F G M G	200/5	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	210/15	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	200/5	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	295	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M G	225/30	plus 23
Nagpur Fine M G	225/30	plus 23
Yeotmal Fine MG	215/20	.....
Arvi Fine M	220/30	plus 13
Amraoti Fine M G	215/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	210/15	+3
Mulkapur Fine M G	200/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	200/5	—6
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M G	.....	.....
Muthia F G M G	.....	—19/20 Feb.
Broach Fine M G	255/60	plus 23
Broach F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	290/300	.....
Westerns Good M G	235/45	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine MG	.....	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	320/25	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi Viramgaon		.....
Dhollera Fine M G	.....	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	205/10	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 29

In full-pressed Bales.	yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..	1,774	3,737
Central India	..	6,072	7,842
Barsi and Nagar	21	440	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	140	101
Berar	62	1,659	4,161
Central Provinces		577	1,928
Total Oomras	83	10,642	18,989
Dholera	..	2,016	5,825
N.W. Provinces	208	2,341	10,550
Rajputana		5,493	1,667
Sind-Punjab	..	2,877	5,694
Broach	..	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	..	5,376	11 244
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,399	5,187
Cocanada	..	202	1,791
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,782	6,074
Persian		1,579	852
American	..	..	
Egyptian and African	2,408	16,120	13
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	12,668	18,926
Total	2 508	69,182	86 33

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 21st Oct, This year	Last year
Europe	309	30,679	48 706
Japan & China	..	13,575	38,062
Coast Ports	100	1,919	2,355
Up-country by Rail	..	17,201	871
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	200	5,938
Total	430	69,607	96,935

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 28.

	To-day's price.
December	12.28 plus .10
January	12.36 plus .10
March	12.65 plus .11
May	12.86 plus .09
July	13.08 plus .07
Middling Spot	12.55 plus .10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 28.

	To-day's sales (Bales)
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	68.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 28

	To-day price.
January	12.45 plus .13
March	12.60 plus .12
Middling Spot	12.27 plus .09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	..... 4.55
Scinde Fully Good	..... 4.95
Scinde Fine	..... 5.15
Bengal Good	..... 4.65
Bengal Fully Good	..... 4.95
Bengal Fine	..... 5.25
Oomra Good	..... 5.40
Oomra Fully Good	..... 5.70
Oomra Fine	..... 6.00
Broach Good	..... 5.25
Broach Fully Good	..... 5.65
Broach Fine	..... 6.05

LIVERPOO COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	To-day's closing.
October	..... 6.63 plus .16
November	..... 6.64 plus .13
December	..... 6.68 plus .13
January	..... 6.74 plus .12
February	..... 6.76 plus .12
March	..... 6.82 plus .12
April	..... 6.84 plus .11
May	..... 6.91 plus .11
June	..... 6.93 plus .11
July	..... 6.99 plus .10
August	..... 7.02 plus .10
September	..... 70.5 plus .10
October	..... 7.09 plus .10
Middling Spot	..... 6.71 plus .11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	To-day's closing.
October	..... 12.79 plus .24
November	..... 12.64 plus .24
December	..... 12 64 plus .19
January	..... 12.65 plus .15
February	..... 12.65 plus 14
March	..... 12.65 plus .13
April	..... 12.63 plus .13
May	..... 12.60 plus .12
June	..... 12.57 plus .12
July	..... 12.55 plus .12
August	..... 12.55 plus .12
September	..... 12.65 plus .12
October	..... 12.80 plus .12
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	14.40 plus 15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	To-day's sales (Bales)
Sales at Liverpool	10.000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	12.44 plus .18
March	12.68 plus .13
May	12.93 plus .18

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	12.44 plus .19
March	12.72 plus .20
May	12.94 plus .17

NEW ORLEANS 10-45 A.M:—

January	12.49 plus .19
March	12.65 plus .21

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 28.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment 55/.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb/shipment value 56/3.
Market:—Duller.
Wheat, Australin:—
Jan/Feb shipment value 58/.
Market:—Duller.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Oct/Nov shipment L'pool offered 58/3.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £17/15
No.-Dec. shipment sellers £17/15
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Oct.-Nov. shipment offered £16 1/4
Market.—Quiet with prices tending lower
Linseed, Bombay, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £18 3/4.

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 28.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, ewt.—
Nov.-Dec. delivery buyers 31.
Jan.-April delivery buyers 31

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Oct.-Nov. shipment quoted £7 3/4
Castorseed, Bombay, Oct.-Nov. shipment Hull sellers £16.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold ton:—
Oct.-Nov. shipment nominal £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria:—
Oct.-Nov. shipment quoted £19 1/8.
Dec.-Jan. shipment sellers £18 1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot 16 5/16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 28.

Demand Bills 484.37

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 28.

Silver:—General selling. Speculators the only buyers. Market closed uncertain.
Spot 24-7/16.
Forward 24-3/16.

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½.

London, Oct. 28.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 28.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 25/32 per cent
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot buyers s.1/8.7/8d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot s.1/9 sellers.
Pale Crepe, buyers s 1/8.5/8d.
Pale Crepe, sellers s.1/8-3/4d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Oct. 28.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£152,800,000
Public Deposits	£17,800,000
Other Deposits	£104,900,000
Government Securities	£36,700,000
Other Securities	£70,100,000
Notes and Coin	£33,500,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£268,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.32 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 28.

	To-day's price. £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	118 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10 1/4
National Bank	47 1/2
Eastern Bank	6 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/8
Conversion Loan	74 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 pent Sterling Loan	69 5/8
Government Securities 3 per cent	59 1/2
Consols	54 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	99 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 29.

B. C. RATE.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 ready.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 27|32 15th November.
Bank's buying T. T. 1|5 7-8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1|5 29.32.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/64/32 Mail
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6 5|16 January-February.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling T. T. 278 1|4.
Bank's buying T T 276 1/2
Bank's buying D. D. 275 1|2.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 270 1|2.
PARIS.
Bany's selling D D 1110.
Bank's buying D. D 1120
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1195.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling D D. 131 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 132 3|4.
HONG-KONG.
Bank's selling D D. 167 3/4.
SHANGHAI.
Bank's selling D D 167 3/4.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D. D. 157 1|2.
JAVA.
Bank's selling D. D. 89 5|8.
New York/London Cross Rate 4 84 3/4 28th inst.
London/Japan Cross Rate 2/0 1/4 28th inst.
London/Paris Cross Rate 157.00 28th inst.
Lodon/Belgium Cross Rate 34.85 28th inst
London/Switzerlond Cross Rate 25 14 28th inst.
London/Italy Cross Rate 112.00 28th inst.
London/Prague Cross Rate 164.00 28th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Gold £ 4.4.11 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready £ 24 7/16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward £ 24 3/16 28th inst
Silver New York Ready 53 1/8 cts 28th inst.
cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 7/8 per cent
London Discounts 3 Mos 4.25/32 per cent 28th inst.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent 3 mos 2 per cent 6 mos. 3 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 29

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1120
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	131 1/2
Singapore	135 3/4
Japan	135 3/4
Singapore	167 3/4
Market steady	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 28.

	To-day's Rate.
T T Berlin on London	20.38.5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.85
T T Madrid on London	32.10
T T Milan on London	unreceived
T T Berne on London	25.14
T T Paris on London	158.73

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/8/6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/8/0.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/12/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21|8.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21|8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21|8.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 57/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 57/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 56/4.

London, Oct. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 84|11 1|2.
Silver ready, d 24/7.
Silver forward, d. 24/3.

TONE OF SILVER.

India and China sold. Speculators bought to cover sales. Buyers came in after price had been fixed. Expect prices to remain at about present level. Closed with buyers at the rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct, 29

Ready:— 21 7/9
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 217/6 at 6 p.m. 21/7/6
Magsar:—Opening 21/7/3 at 6 p.m. 21/7/3
Tone:—Market Eteady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct, 29

Ready:—57.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 57/2 lowest 56/8 at 6 p.m. 57
Kartak:—Opening 56 lowest 55/8 at 6 p.m 56
Magsar:—Opening 55/8 lowest 55 at 6 p.m. 55/8.
Kartak Vaida:—Opening 2-0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 3-0.
Tone:—Market Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Oct, 29	
Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¾	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct, 29 Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1¾	58 4 0
Copper American	1.3/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		38 0 0
Pot Klai		75 4 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to		153 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		57 12 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		58 4 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		57 12 0

LONDON METALS.

To-day's price.
London, Oct. 28.

	£
Copper, English best Selected	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	73 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/2
Spelter Hard	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	17 1/8
Tin Block	302 1/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

BOMBAY, October 29.
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
BOMBAY, October 29.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fabal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustani Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Appolo	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34.42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji-Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	(0 14 0
Globe	,,	0 13 6
Rachael	,,	0 13 4
Palkhi	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 9 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebancy	,,	7 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

COTTON CROP DAMAGED.

LIGHT "FROST" IN AMERICA.

BOMBAY, October 29.

The second forecast of the Government, regarding the Indian cotton crop states:

"In Gujarat, the crop was much damaged by the excessive rains of August and September, but it is now improving with the break in rains."

"In the Deccan, the (cotton) crop also suffered from excessive rains of August in the North, and from inadequate rains in the South."

BERAR CROP ONLY 80 PER CENT.

The Government report says:

In C. P. and Berar the crop acreage is 4 per cent. less.

"The cotton flower has been injured, to some extent by excessive rains in a number of districts. Probable outturn for the Provinces is estimated at 80 per cent. of normal..... The crop was also damaged in riverine villages of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Narsingpur and Bilaspur districts, by recent floods."

The Government says:

Cotton area is 7 lakhs acres less. Weather conditions have not been generally favourable, and the present condition of crop is, on the whole, reported to be "fair."

Light "frost" is reported in America, while, cold and rains nav delayed "pickings."

We are informed, that the Egyptian Government has begun a movement for holding cotton, and enforcing shortage in cotton cultivation to the extent of 33 per cent.

The prices after declining to R242 early this week, are R250 to-day for F. G. Broach, due to "short" covering. We expect a better "tone" in the American market, on the whole.

SHARES STEADY—BIG OPERATIONS IN SILVER.

BOMBAY, October 29.

The shares have been generally steady this wek, Tata Steel deferreds and ordinarys are still "firm." The Securities are also "firm," 3 1|2 per cent. closed at R77|10 to-day.

Owing to London and China advices being better, and nervousness among "Bears," regarding the so-called "cornering" of the "Bull" operator in the 1st settlement, the rates were "firm" early this week; subsequently, the market was "easier."

The London cables to-day:

"India and China sold. Speculators bought to cover sales. Buyers came in after prices had been fixed. Expect prices to remain at about the present level. Market closed with buyers at the rate."

London spot: 24 7|16d.
Forward: 24 3|16d.

China Exchange was quoted at 2s. 4 1|8d.

Our market here was steady, the rates late in the evening were R57, R52|2 and 55|8, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd sttlements.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 29.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 89|1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102|6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/8.
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 (Tax Free). Rs. 107|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/3
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114|2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
1974 4 per cent. Municipal 86.
1974 4 per cent. Improvement 86.
1954 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 113|8.
1929-49 6 per cent. Municipal 104.
Tone of Market: Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

We have absolutely nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with fair demand and prices remain unchanged. A small business is reported to have been done in White Javas for Kathiawar for October/November shipment at sh. 17/4½d. to sh. 17/6½d. C.I.F. direct. A small quantity changed hands amongst dealers, in White Javas October/December at sh. 16/10 to sh. 16/11 and January/March at sh. 17/1 to sh. 17/3 F.B. Harbour. BR B changed hands in October/December at sh. 16/9 to 16/10 and January/March at sh 17 to sh 17/1 F B Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet but steady market with very little business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 16/11/0 eq. sh 17/1 F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.
T M O September sh 17/2 F B Harbour.
T M O Oct/Dec. sh. 16/11 F B Harbour.
T M O Jan/Mar sh. 17/2 F B Harbour.
B R B Oct/Dec sh. 16/10 F B Harbour.
B R B Jan/Mar sh. 17/1 F B Harbour.
Beet Nov/Dec sh. 16/5 F B Harbour (no stocks).
Arrivals:—

S.S. Cape St. Martin with 27,000 bags Java Sugar.
S S Masuler with 12,500 bags Java Sugar.

BOMBAY MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW,

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced on short covering and trade and investment buying. Later the values eased on some long liquidation. At the close the market was steady.

The decline in the American markets was carried further in the early portion of the week owing to lack of support, and some small quiet liquidation due to the uncertainty concerning the Government Report which was issued last Monday. As was anticipated the Government gave a further surprise on the large side, for the indicated crop showed an increase of 8,27,000 bales over their last report. The ginning figure viz. 8,722,000 bales although not on the heavy side, still shows an improvement during the fortnight of nearly 31 lakhs of bales over the figure last published, and considering that the crop this season is late by a fortnight, the number of bales passed through the gins up-to-date, can by no means be taken as low.

Soon after the publication of the Bureau Report, a further sagging in values materialised on bigger crop news but the weakness in question was short-lived as values quickly recovered on heavy trade and investment buying. The recovery since then again subsided for the Trade adopted their usual policy and remained inactive once again, with the result that the markets at the time of writing this report have slipped further. For the time being, it seems that strong markets will be greeted by realising and hedging by the South, whilst on declines trade will be more active and the farmers less disposed to sell.

The weather during the past week has been in the main favourable for the picking, marketing and development of the late growth of the plant, though in various sections, cool weather delayed picking to some extent. Fortunately, beyond some slight rumours there are as yet no signs of killing frost, and even should such occur it will now have a very little effect on values.

Reports from Manchester are pretty well on the same lines as last week, and the prolongation of the coal dispute is working great havoc. The struggle has gone on, far so long and the outlook is still so obscure that it would be futile to attempt to indicate the end. The return to work in many quarters is increasing steadily and so is the output from the pits, but it is a small thing as compared to the whole number of men employed.

Since our last report, the local market has registered a further break of about Rs 15. Export business has been at a standstill for fully two months now and the existing total commitments for shipment to date out of the country, cannot possibly exceed three lakhs. Until such time as there is a distinct improvement in the trade demand it seems likely that the weight of cotton, when once the crop moves freely, will find our market short of buying power, with the result that prices will have to give way further.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week
New York December	12.27	12.28 plus 1
New York January	12.35	12.36 plus 1
New York March	12.59	12.05 plus 6
New York May	12.80	12.86 plus 6
New York July	13.01	13.08 plus 7
Liverpool December	6.70	6.68 minus 2
Liverpool January	6.76	6.74 minus 2
Liverpool March	6.84	6.82 minus 2
Liverpool May	6.93	6.91 minus 2
Liverpool July	6.99	6.99 unchgd.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 22nd inst. at Rs. 247 and gradually improved to Rs. 254½ on Commission Houses and Exporters buying. On Shroffs and general selling the values eased to Rs 248, but the market again recovered to Rs. 254 on buying by Commission Houses. From this level the market gradually gave way to Rs. 242½ on prominent Shroffs and Exporters selling, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 27th inst. at Rs. 246¼.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 232½ and advanced to Rs. 239½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On Shroffs and other Commission Houses selling the prices receded to Rs. 234. Going up to Rs. 238 the market declined to Rs. 229 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 28th inst. at Rs. 231½. F.G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 198 and closed at Rs. 198, the highest being Rs. 204 and the lowest Rs. 194.

PIECE-GOODS

The cloth market has shown a downward tendency during the past week. 39 inches and 45" Red End Grey Shirtings have shown a further reduction the replacing cost being thirteen annas per piece cheaper. 45, 48 and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold End Grey Shirtings have been quoted at a nominal rate of R148 average, but there is hardly any demand for this style and merchants are losing heavily even on purchase which were believed to be cheap at the time. Liepmann's No. 1500 Shirtings have shown a further reduction as anticipated—58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have declined further by two annas per piece. There has been no demand for fine White Mulls in wider widths, values of which have been very much depressed. Ranges of Nainsooks in three different widths selling at R3|4 per piece has been scarce. Dealers are losing heavily in some styles of Printed goods, for which there is no demand.

The Manchester Market has been quiet. The quotations from different makers have been very irregular. In the textile industry in Lancashire most of the workers have been on short time as a result of the continued coal stoppage. The effect on the textile industry are illustrated by the fact that in West Riding between 400 and 500 factories, employing over two hundred thousand workers, are on short time and there are 17,517 unemployed in this area compared with 6,857 before the stoppage. The American Agricultural Bureau Report estimates the cotton crop at 17,454,000 bales, which is a record figure. It is left to be seen how much of the crop produced will be harvested. The cotton growers of the Southern States are trying their best, with Government assistance to withdraw as many bales as possible, until the market becomes stable. The Egyptian crop is also a large one, and the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture is considering decree to restrict the cotton acreage.

Local mill cloths have not shown any activity, the demand being very moderate. It may be that the purchases have been held back for the Dewali occasion. The Sub-Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association has not yet succeeded in drawing up the scheme of fixing basic prices, there being several difficulties in the way, as some important mills wish to remain aloof. It is feared that the upcountry mills would take advantage of such a scheme and would come out as competitors in the Bombay market, to the detriment of the trade here. Sales in large quantities have not been reported so far. The Century Mills are said to have sold about 100 bales of calendered shirtings at 14 annas. This mill has appointed selling agents who will act from Dewali instead of their own shop in the market.

A poor demand has been noticeable for Japanese cloths and no sales of importance have been mentioned. The Japanese Commercial Travellers have come to Bombay and are displaying their samples of cotton piece goods, etc. to push their trade such an enterprise on their part is commendable, but what is gain to them is loss to the local trade industry.

PIECE GOODS.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37	1/2/38	9 0 0
„ 10,0000	..45×	„	11 0 0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	.. ..	
„ No. 2800	37× ..	.. ..	
„ No. 4545	38×38..	..	9 0 0
„ No. 15000	44×38	..	10 0 0
„ No. 16000..		..	10 8 0
„ No. 17000 .		..	11 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39	..	9 0 0
„ No. 2750	..45	..	11 0 0
Dewhurst's B.B.B.	..38×38	1/2..	16 0 0
„ B.B.	..38×38..	1/2..	14 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38	1/2	.....
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2 38	9 0 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„	..9 0 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		..14 8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..17 2 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	..15 8 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..6 1 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..5 6 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..5 3 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5 10 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17 5 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22 8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..7 4 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..9 8 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..7 0 0
„ No. 818	..38×20	..7 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 2 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 2 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..5 2 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..6 2 0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	.. ..

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	.. ..
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..3 0 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..
„ No. 2600 ..	„	.. ..
„ No. 21021 ..	„	.. ..
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..6 12 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4 7 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4 11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 15 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	.. ..
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	.. ..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2 15 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..2 15 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666	Shirtings	38×38	Net
„ 2500	Shirtings	36×40	„ ..15 8 0
„ 5151	„	44×38	„ ..11 8 0
„ 4141	„	44×38	„ ..10 4 0
„ 5544	„	44×38	„ ..10 4 0
„ 3800	„	44×38	„ ..15 8 0
"C" Sheetings		..30×36	Ex. Bond 7 12 0
"9" Dragons		..30×36	Ex. Bond 7 12 0
"Elephant" Drills		..29×40	„ ..14 0 0
"Duck" Drills		..26×40	„ ..11 8 0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Quotations are:—	Rs. a. p.
Healds-Cotton 15/40s	0 15 9
Healds-Elastic	19 0 0
Healds-Wire	3 0 0
Reeds	0 2 4
Roller Cloth 16 oz	7 14 0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	8 14 0
Sizing flannel 72 in.	3 10 0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1 1 6
Bandings tubular No. 2	1 12 0
Bandings spindle 3 ply.	1 4 6
Bobbins-Slubbing Japan	24 0 0
Bobbins-Rovings Japan	17 0 0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Enamel	5 12 0
Bobbins-conical 5" Varnished	5 12 0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8" Varnished	5 0 0
Rope Lambeth	1 10 6

Market ruled featureless. Quotations are unchanged. Healds have had very moodemate demand. Volume of business transacted in Bobbins of Japan make is very small. Demand is very insignificant. Market is dull.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Quotations:—	Rs. a. p.
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	9 8 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 11 0
Soda Bicaromate	26 8 0
Soda Nitrate	0 4 0
Salt Aniline	0 7 6
Salt Antimony	0 7 0
Salt Epsom	3 6 0
Salt Glauber	3 12 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 9
Potash Bichromate	31 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	5 0 0
Chloride Zinc	18 0 0
Acid Acetic	0 7 0
Sago Flour	12 8 0
Farina	14 8 0
Maize Starch	12 12 0
Dextrine	17 4 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 8 0
Copper Sulphate	20 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 6 0
Litharge	34 0 0
Alum of Chrome	12 0 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	41 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 0 0

The tone is firm and in most of the starches the prices have upward tendency. Farina and Dextrine stockists are firm and they do not part with their holdings as they expect to realise still better prices. Home prices are also very firm. Maitz Starch is in good demand at Rs. 12/8/0 per cwt. Sago Flour is also very active and firm and the Singapore prices ruled firm. Stocks are limited. Bleaching Powder and Sodium Sulphide are quiet and there are only limited sales. Potash Chlorate is passing at Rs. 0/3/6 per lb.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

The continued decline in cotton combined with the absence of satisfactory demand since a long time has been responsible for the very quiet state of our market and off-take as a result has considerably curtailed.

English Yarns:—These have been selling from stock at a loss to the dealers and even yet the sales are difficult to be effected, on account of the absence of satisfactory demand. Fresh forward business is almost at a standstill owing to higher prices in Manchester and very keen competition from Japan.

Japanese Yarns:—Turnover is comparatively better and business is being done for ready and near deliveries in 40s and 2/42s Yarns at rates about Rs. 25 lower than the past week. As the prices are still expected to go down further dealers have been very anxious in effecting purchases even at such low rates. The Import Houses however have been pressing sales and a few lots have been sold for near deliveries and for October/November shipment. Samples have declined further whereas exchange has remained steady at about last week's level.

Indian Yarns:—Owing to very slack demand dealers have been tired of keeping stocks of various yarns in their godown as before and have now adopted the policy of buying in small lots only just sufficient for their customer's immediate requirements. Advices from China are hopeless and Rangoon, Punjab, Calcutta and various other Markets report a very dull Trade. Upcountry Mills have lowered their rates further and yet have not been able to sell a good lots at this time.

In view of the unsettled condition of the market and in view of the weakness in cotton rates it seems very likely that prices will yet decline further before any satisfactory demand is in evidence.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 29.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	74
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	28 4
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1460
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 12
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27
Indian Cement O.	350	..	102 8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	103 12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	300
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5 12
Sivrajpur	10	8Y	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	147
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	111 4
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	106 8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	702 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	163 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	725
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1030
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	128 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	82
Surat Electricity	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1022 8
Tata Hydro-Elec P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	690
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	780
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10.5
Indian Cotton	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600
New Prince of Wales	500	61	650
Volkart U.P.	500	40	600
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Ahmedabad Elec.			78 12
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	221 4
Belapur Co Ltd.	76	..	18
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	121 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	400	3	137 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	60
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-6 0 6 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering	100	10	112 8
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flocur Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	615
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	72
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	220
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	10
Thacker	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	32
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	6 4
New India	25	1y	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 4
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	865 4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	85
Century	100	20y	365 4
Central India O.	100	16	518 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c	445
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	127 8
Coorla	100	..	125
Crescent	100	4	172 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	670
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	225
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100	..	24 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	870
Finlay	100	nil	126 4
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	625
Globe	100	..	30
Gokak	100	5	105
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1600
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	1075
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	350
Jamshed O.	250	..	80
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		25
Kilachand	25	..	3
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5750
Madhora Scindia	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	112 8
Madras United	250	15	515
Manekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2500
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	142 8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	293 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	510
Phoenix	100	10	367 8
Premier	100	..	32 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540
Sholapur	1,000	450	8200
Simplex	250	..	127 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	3 8
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	477 8
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	121 4
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2420
Vishnu P.	500	35	600
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, October 29.

Ahmedabad					425
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	867-8	870	865	865	
Century	367-8	370	365	366-4	
Central India	518-12	521-4	517-8	518-12	
Colaba Land					130
Crescent					173-12
Edward Sassoon					130
Fazulbhoy	868-12	872 8	867,8	867.8	
Finlay					126 4
Globe					20
Gokak					110
Indian Bleaching					175
Indore Malwa					352-8
Kohinoor					1150
Madhowjee					111-4
Mathuradas					110
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					113-12
New Great	292-8	293-12	292.8	293-12	
Pearl	510	513-12	507-8	508 12	
Pabany					225
Phoenix					375
Simplex					126-4
Swadeshi					478-12
Swan Mills					150
Tata Mill					120
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					223'12
Bombay Steam					168-12
Bundi Cement					19-12
Central India Mining					27
Indian Cement					102.8
Katni Cement Ord.					103-12
Shivarajpur					47
Tram Co. Ord.	128.14	128-12	128-14	128.12	
Tata Hydro	1047,8	1047-8	1022-8	1023-12	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	57-8	59	57-8	58 8	
Tata Iron & Steel Def	216.4	223-12	216 4	220	

MESSRS. C. M. SOVEKH'S QUOTATIONS.

JUTE.

Albion	487	Howrah	40/8
Alliance	502	India	..
Alexandra	..	Kamarhatty	624
Anglo India	394	Kankanarrah	496
Auckland	270	Kelvin	810
Barnagore	189	Khardah	480
Bally	185	Kinnison	990
Birla	9/10	Lansdowne	275
Belvedere	530	Lawrence	600
Budge-Budge	488	Lothian	460
Caledonian	550	Naihati	460
Chapdani	154	National	30/10
Clive	36/2	New Central	575
Craig	4/5	Northbrook	54
Cheviot	285	Nudea	43
Dalhousie	424	Orient	245
Delta	530	Presidency	7/14
Empire	52/8	Reliance	66/8
Fort Gloster	800	Soorah	26
Fort William	291	Standard	460
Gondalpara	960	Union	563
Gourepore	698	Waverly	6/6
Hukumchand	13/4	HESSIAN	15/6
Hooghly	75	JUTE	60

COTTON.

Agra United	..	Gusick & Mu ra	
Bowaria	..	Katras Jherriah	..
Bengal Nagpur	..	Kurdi	..
Dunbar	140		
Keshavram Cotton		Neetooria	..
New Ring	..	New Kendah	..
Burrakur	19/4	Raneegunge	31
Bokaro Ramgur	15/4	Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	5/12	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Marshalls	..
B.I. „ D.	..	Madon Theatres	..
Burma Corp	10/12	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	9/4	Imperial Bank	1435
I.I. Still	6	„ Conty.	365

REMARKS

Jute shares active Government securities were steady 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper 77-6, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 89, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108-7.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Calcutta:—
Nov.-Dec. per cwt. 17/3.
Jan.-March per cwt. 17/6.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3,
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Bombay:—
Jan.-March per cwt. 17/7
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi:—
Jan.-March, per cwt. 17/7-3/4.

Continued from Col. 6.

While, the Indian Mill-owners and the Trade generally reveals the sad tale of "depression" all round, before the Tariff Board and at public meetings, the foreign importers gain steadily both in value and volume!

In spite of Coal Strike and the curtailment in production, the British piece-goods imports are mounting up, displacing Indian made goods.

Would Sir Basil Blackett explain this phenomenon?

The country cannot regard 18d. ratio as a "dead" issue; because, it ruins our trade and impoverishes our ryots.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

HEAVY LOSSES IN FOREIGN TRADE.

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S LETHARGY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 29.

In the following special "Review" of the Bombay Markets, our correspondent touches over the depression in Bombay Trade and Industry, and makes certain revelations regarding some factors, that are ruinously affecting the prosperity of the people as a whole.

The money market has been a little less easy, owing to some demand from upcountry, to move our wheat and jute crops. The Inter-Bank Call Money rules at 3|4 p.c., instead of 1|2 p.c. some time back. The money stringency is felt generally by the trade and the general public, though Bank balances are better by 1.90 crores.

The Imperial Bank acts "imperially," in providing facilities for "imports" of Lancashire piece-goods and so on.

INDIAN TRADE DEPRESSION.

The depression in trade and Indian Industries have been due to world influences, aided and abetted by the unfair exchange, which hits them below the belt, to the extent of 12-1|2 per cent.

The Currency League opened its campaign in Bombay this week in right earnest and the speeches of many prominent figures in Indian Trade and politics, exposed the ruinous effects of 18d. exchange "ratio," which is not a "dead" issue, as maintained by the Finance Member.

What a sad situation is revealed by India's Foreign Trade figures?

In September 19266, our 9loss in Foreign trade was nearly Rs. 5 crores, as compared with Sep. 1925.

The loss to some extent is due to lower prices, but the higher exchange rate has been a very momentous and fatal factor in lowering the values, and our producers —as well as our industries—would be losing about 12 p.c. on the value of their produce.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S MISAPPREHENSION.

In view of the inexplicable lethargy and inertia, displayed by the Bombay Millowners' Association as a body, in fighting the higher Exchange ratio of 18d., which has been bleeding the Mill Industry for the last 2 years, as was revealed in the evidence of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners in their evidence before the Tariff Board, Sir P. Victor Sassoon has taken a bold stand in starting the Currency League and fighting the higher Exchange ratio.

But, he seems to labour under a misapprehension. In his speech before the Bombay public meeting he said:—

"I have noticed in the Press that some of our supporters have assumed that as the country agriculturist suffers a disability of 12-1|2 per cent. in the price he receives through the 18d. exchange, the same disability applies to the mills. This is not the case. Mills do not suffer by anything approaching this amount, because part of the cost of their product is devoted to the purchase of articles like cotton having a world price and articles which we have to import from abroad.

If we take figures dating at a time when cotton was high at Rs. 700 a candy, it will be found that the net disadvantage to the mills by the 1-6d. exchange is 3-1|2 per cent. If we take it on to-day's price of cotton, namely, Rs. 290 the mills are penalised to the extent of 6.8 per cent., and you will, therefore, notice that the lower that cotton drops the more the advantage is to the foreign competitor."

Sir Victor labours under a misapprehension—which should be set at nought in the interests of the country because, he thinks that the Industry loses only 6-1|2 per cent. now, and only 3-1|2 per cent. when Cotton was at Rs. 700 per candy. on account of the higher Exchange.

Well, so far as Cotton is concerned, the benefit of lower values goes to the foreign competitors. Hence, if he deducts the advanatge, the mills received in lower values of cotton, he is in a wild-goose chase. If cotton be at Rs. 700 or Rs. 290 per candy, it would make no difference, in hitting the Industry below the belt to the extent of about 12 p.c.

We would concede a little to him, when he mentions about foreign stores in the Mills, which accounts for only 1-1|2 p.c. out of 12-1|2 p.c. exchange ruin—the ratio of foreign materials being only 12 to 13 p.c. of cost of cotton goods. Thus, the exchange ratio gives a clear bounty of 11 p.c. at least to India's foreign competitors.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF FOREIGN PIECE-GOODS.

We would draw the attention of the tin-gods at Simla to the startling revelations in the September Trade figures of India, which show that the imports of foreign piece-goods have increased by 32,000,000 yards in volume and Rs. 55 lakhs in value, in a single month!

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting regarding the Currency Problem, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. (Speakers Profs., Wadia and Joshi).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

Public lecture at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, by Mr. B. F. Madon on "The Recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission," Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding, 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, October 31.

Election meetings at Fergusson Road, Worlie Naka, (opp. Satyanarayan Temple), 9 p.m.

Election meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Speakers: Messrs. Jayakar, J. M. Mehta, and Dumasia.

Election meeting at West End Cinema, 9.15 a.m. (Speakers: Messrs. J. Mehta and Nariman).

Benefit Performance, Majestic Cinema in aid of Muslim Girls' Education Fund, 10 a.m.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Giragum.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURES AT POONA.

Mr. Khursedji J. B. Wadia of Bombay visits Poona during Diwali holidays for delivering theosophical public lectures in Gujerati.

DIWALI CONCESSION TO RLY. PASSENGERS.

The public are hereby informed that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has granted Divali concession tickets to all classes (1st, 2nd, 3rd).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambudhananda of the Shri Rama-Krishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at Cooper Building, Parel, on Sunday at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.)

MARWARI VIDYALAYA HALL MEETING

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidayalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and M. C. Chagla will address the meeting on the "Coming Elections."

MR. JINNAH'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture on "The Coming Elections" in the Muljibhoy Jivraj Library Hall, Donald Gross Lane, to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will preside.

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

A programme of Gramaphone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Saturday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast at 9.30 p.m.

Call sin 2 FV wavelength 387 metres.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and M. C. Ghagla will address the meeting on the "Coming Elections."

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law will deliver his second lecond lecture on "The Problem of the unemployed in relation to the Currency Policy" in the Instituto Hall at 11 a.m. on Sunday the 31st instant. Mr. B. F. Madon, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 6.30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 10.50 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 5.30 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 10.30 a.m. the same day.

GHATKOPER MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

The report for the year ended 30th September last show that the above Society has been able to render medical help to 175 people by way of supplying medical requisite. Patent medicines worth Rs. 180-14-0 were supplied at cost and quinine and epsom salt &c. were distributed free of charge. Some poor people took advantage of the free treatment of a qualified doctor.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The feast of "Christ the King," instituted last December by Pope Pius XI and ordered to be celebrated universally on October 31, will take place at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday (31st inst.) at 9 a.m. This will be the official celebration by the Diocese of Damaun and accordingly the Administrator of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Mgr. S. O. Xavier will celebrate the solemn High Mass with Exposition, Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. There will also be a sermon.

GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SANATARIUM.

The necessity of a special sanatarium for Gaud Saraswat Brahmins being keenly felt, a meeting of the members of the community residing at Nasik was held on the auspicious occasion of the last Vijaya Dashami Day under the presidentship of Rao Saheb R. B. Rajadhyaksha and a Provisional Committee has been formed to collect the necessary funds for the purpose. Letters and donations to the fund should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. P. J. Sabnis of the H. P. T. College, Nasik.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

The Annual General meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union was held on Sunday last at Hira Bag when Mr. Waman Rao one of the workers was appointed to the chair, when the annual report together with the accounts of the Union were passed by the meeting. Thereafter Mr. Jhabvala addressing the men emphasised the importance of the workers themselves becoming office-bearers of the Union as it was thought necessary and desirable by the employers that the office-bearers must principal be the workers themselves. New office bearers were then appointd.

MAHILA MANDAL.

During the last Diwali holidays about twenty lady volunteers went from house to house and succeeded in collecting over Rs. 850 for the benefit of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay). This year also similar collections will be made, some lady volunteers having kindly offered their services for the purpose.

Want of sufficient funds has been a serious handicap in the extension of the Mandal's activities, though there is a great demand for such extension. Ladies and gentlemen, will, by contributing liberally to the Diwali Fund, enable the Mandal to be more useful to the public.

THE 'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(1) Repolling of votes in connection with the election of representatives from this Ward to the B. P. C. C. will take place at the office of this Congress Committee on Sunday (the 31st instant), between the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 5 in the evening.

(2) The Annual General meeting of the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held in the Committee' Offices, Rahim Building, Poibavdi, Parel, on the same day when the report of the Secretaries and the statement of accounts for the year ended 30th September will be considered and adopted.

THANA VICE-PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED

On Sunday evening a meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj was held in the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall to congratulate Mr. Yehwantrao Vinayek Navalkar on his being elected the Vice-President of the Thana Municipality, when Mr. Moreshwar Ganpat Rao presided. The President eulogised Mr. Navalkar's work in the Thana Municipality and referred to the fire engine, water supply, steam roller, motor lorries etc., which were secured for the Thana public through the efforts of Mr. Navalkar.

Mr. Navalkar thanked the gathering for the very kind reception given him that evening. He exhorted young men from his Community to come out of their ruts and work for their community, city and country.

GATHERING OF M. M. SCOUTS' TROOP.

The first annual gathering of the New Wadi M. M. Scouts' Troop comes off on Sunday (31st inst). It will be celebrated in the Murarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law. All are cordially invited to attend.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS. ASSN.

A meeting of the Dadar Athletic Tournament Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in Athawala Bungalow to consider the programme of the proposed tournaments for the benefit of the F. and G. Wards residents.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the South Indians in Bombay will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to express their deep sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Sjt. S. Rangaswamy Ayyangar, the Editor of the "Hindu", Madras Mrs. Naidu will preside.

ELECTION MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8.30 p.m. Khoo Talao, near Sultan Chowki Prabhodevi Road when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar J. M. Mehta, B. T. Desai Damle, F. J. Ginwala will speak on ensuing Council Elections. Sjt. K. P. Khadilrkar will preside.

BARONET QUADRANGULAR SHIELD MATCH.

The following is the programme of the above match which will be played on the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad: i

30th and 31st October to be played between Parsis and Europeans.

13th and 14th November between Hindus and Mahomedans.

20th and 21st November—Final.

LATE MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

PUBLIC MEETING OF SOUTH INDIANS.

Under the joint auspices of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, The Asthika Samaj, The Madrassee Union, The Nayar Samaj, The South Indian Association and the Travancorean Association, a public meeting of South Indians in Bombay will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar today at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to express their deep sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Sjt. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" Madras. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. All are requested to attend.

Messrs. B. G. Horniman and S. A. Brelvi, will among others speak.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO,

REPORT CHAIRMANS TO HIGH COURT.

DIRECTORS' SCHEME CARRIED BY MAJORITY.

Sir Dorab J. Tata, the Chairman of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., who was nominated by the Chamber Judge of the Bombay High Court, to preside over the shareholders' meeting, is said to have submitted the following recommendation to the Court: "The proposition was carried by the required majority and the amendments were all rejected. The meeting was, therefore, of the opinion that the scheme It is understood that the Directors' scheme for the settlement of the claims of scheme for the settlement of he claims of the second preference shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., has been carried by a large majority by the meeting of the shareholders held on September 1. The requisite three-fourths majority was in favour of it. All the amendments have been thrown off by large majorities.

Over 400,000 votes were cast in favour of the scheme while only 68,000 were recorded against it.

COMPLAINT AGAINST TICKET COLLECTOR.

ALLEGED INSULT OF PASSENGER.

Before Mr Indrawadan Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. V. T. Patankar appeared for Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey and filed information against Mr Burjorji S. Contractor, Ticket Collector, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

According to the complaint, Mr. Nensey arrived at Dadar on the 5th instant by the 7-55 p.m. train. His son and nephew came to receive him at the station. They had come on the platform without platform tickets after requesting the Ticket Collector on duty. When they passed with Mr. Nensey out of the gate, their tickets were demanded. But on the facts being explained, they were allowed to pass. The accused who was sitting near the Ticket Collector asked him to charge Mr. Nensey's companions from the last checking station. On protesting against this, he is alleged to have called Mr. Nensey "Badmash." The matter was reported to the Station Master.

The complainant prayed for process against the accused. The Magistrate ordered that summons should be issued against the accused.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.

MAHOMEDAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

For attempting to murder one Jan Mahomed and causing grievous hurt to three others, Ashakali Faizullah, a Mahomedan was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, by Mr. P. H. Thacker, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate. The facts disclosed in the magisterial inquiry reveal a story of mad blood lust, and callous indifference to human suffering. The accused, who served in the bakery of one Jan Mahomed sprang a surprise on his master and three others while they were asleep on 29th August last. Armed with a chopper, he hacked at his master, first beating his head with the chopper and then cutting him on his right-elbow. In the same manner he struck at the other three persons. Fortunately they all survived the injuries after being treated in hospital but the accused absconded and was traced to his native place, arrested and brought down. The accused's story was that all the four men were drunk and attempted to commit an unnatural offence. He reserved his defence for the High Court.

AMMUNITION SHOP BURGLED

A CASE OF DARING BURGLARY.

The Pydhownie Police Station is investigating a case of an all-night burglary which took place on Tuesday night, in the shop of an ammunition depot at Serang Street. Thick walls specially designed surround the shop while a corridor with barred windows flank it on the outside. One Saidullah, a Bokhari, worked his way through the window, passed the corridor and bored a huge almost life-size hole in the thick walls.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning, a police constable on round, noticed the accused passing along at some distance with something concealed about his prison. The accused dropped his load and took to his heels. After a hot chase, the accused was held up by another police constable. Further inquiries revealed the fact that he had burgled a big ammunition shop at Serang Street and arms were found thrown about a gutter. The accused has been remanded into police custody.

A LIVELY SCENE IN COURT.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST CHASMAWALLA.

ACCUSED'S CLEVER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Esplanade Police Court was crowded on Friday afternoon when the cases against Narayan Ramchandra Sonar popularly known as Babu Chasmawalla, the well-known prison-breaker and thief were heard by Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate. The cases were those in connection with which Chasmawalla was arrested and detained under custody in the Esplanade Police Station lock-up from where he had escaped. He was, however, rearrested at Julguon and was made to stand his trial for prison-breaking and escape from lawful custody before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on that charge. He was then tried at Bandra and Thana and his adventure of breaking oppen the Bandra Jail and running away is only too recent to be forgotten by the public.

The trial which Chasmawalla stood before Mr. Dastur on Friday was therefore all the more interesting; and a large crowd of visitors and almost all the lawyers practising in the Esplanade Police Court watched the proceedings with great interest. Three different complainants were examined out of whom two were cross-examined by Chasmawalla with the rare ability of a lawyer.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

ONLY A STOVE AND A WATCH.

Jaswant Vishnu Pandit was the first complainant examined. He deposed that his room in the Dubash building was broken open on December 5, 1924 and a stove and a time-piece valued at Rs. 25 were found stolen. He had lodged a complaint with the police who had shown him the stolen property in February last.

Sub-Inspector Raje of the C.I.D. who had made investigations in the case said that the accused was arrested by the Poona Police in February last and was sent to Bombay where he was kept in the Esplanade Police Station lock-up had taken the police to the place of one Mr. Vyas from whom the stolen articles were recovered. The accused had thereafter escaped from the lock-up.

As Mr. Vyas was not present in the Court, the case was postponed to November 12.

ACCUSED'S CLEVER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

G. H. Pandit, an employee of the G. I. P. Railway was the complainant in the second case. He deposed that in October when he was away at his office and his family at Mahalaxmi fair, he was informed that his house was broken into He found on inquiry that ornaments valued at Rs. 733 were stolen. He filed a complaint to the police who later brought him some of his ornaments which he had identified.

The complainant was cross examined by the accused. He asked in Marathi: Q: "How many beads are there in this ornament?"

A: "I do not know."

Q: "How many varieties of this ornament are available and are in use?"

A: "Two."

Q: "Have you seen ornaments like this?"

A: "Certainly."

Q: "Are there any special marks on this ornament to prove that it is yours?"

A: "No, none except the silk tussel on it."

Q: "Has the man who prepared this tussel for you undertaken not to prepare any more of this kind so that you can identify this one as yours?"

A: "No."

: "How many beads are woven in this ornament?"

A: "I do not remember."

Q: "These or such beads can be had at any goldsmith's shop. No?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "Suppose there are four such ornaments can you find out yours from among them?"

A: "I think so, because I have been seeing it for a long time past."

THEFT OF SAREE.

Sub-Inspector Raje who made inquiries in the matter said that on a statement by the accused, he had taken him to the complainant's house. The stolen property was recovered at Manmad. Further hearing was adjourned till November 12.

The complainant in the third case was Devabai, a Maharashtrian woman whose saree valued at Rs. 40 was stolen. As she had not brought the saree with her in the Court the case was postponed to November 12.

DANCING GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

Janibai, a Goanese singing-girl residing at Bali House, Girgaum was the complainant in the fourth case. At the outset Mr. Spencer asked her: "Your name is Janibai; you are a prostitute?" Witness replied: "I am a singing girl." Giving evidence she said that on February 19, 1924 she left Bombay for Goa and lived there for two months. On returning to Bombay she found her rooms open and some rings, pins and four yards of woollen cloth missing.

Shown the cloth, witness identified the same as hers.

Magistrate: "Do you say that it is yours?"

Witness: "Yes."

Magistrate: "How do you say so?"

Witness: "Because I had bought it."

Witness then said that Sub-Inspector Raje with the accused had called on her after she returned to Bombay.

The accused then cross-examined the witness.

Q: "How many times did the police come to your house?"

A: "Twice or thrice."

Q: "On which of the three occasions you lodged the complaint with the police?"

Magistrate: "She filed the complaint in 1926."

Chasmawalla: "The question was asked to the witness, Sir."

Witness: "In February, 1926."

Q: "But on what occasion?"

A: "On the second."

: "How many times I accomppanied the police to your house?"

Witness (with great resentment): "Only once."

Accused: "You need not get excited. This is a Court of law. Now say, did the police take down your complaint at your house or the Police Station?"

Witness: "At the Princess Street Police Station."

Q: "Did you dictate it or the police took it down in their own way?"

A: "I did not dictate it."

Q: "Was I present when the complaint was recorded?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "How far was I sitting?"

A: "You were standing near the door."

Q: "Is this cloth purely woollen or half-cotton?"

A: "I do not know."

Q: "If I placed such other cloth with this, how can you say that this is yours?"

A: "Because I have seen it."

Q: "How do you say that I stole it?"

A: "Because you yourself made such a statement before the police."

Accused (To Magistrate): "Kindly take this down."

Magistrate: "Even if it goes against you."

Accused: "Yes. Because I never made such a statement before the police. It will be useful for the defence."

Accused (to complainant): "Who bought this cloth for you?"

Witness: "I do not remember."

Q: "Not even his caste?"

A: "No, nothing at all."

At this stage the Court said that as witness did not remember the man who bought the cloth, further enquiries on the point were irrelevant.

The accused contended that the point was an important one and if the man who bought the cloth could be found out he would prove a very important defence witness.

Further hearing of this case and all other cases were adjourned to November 12.

While after the trial Chasmawalla was being led by the police down the stairs to the cell in the lock-up, the crowd in the Court gathered round the passage and some of them even exchanged greetings with him.

SERIOUS POSITION OF COAL EXPORT

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT NECESSARY.

CALCUTTA, October 29.

The Committee of the Indian Mining Federation has sent a telegram to the Commerce Secretary inviting Government's attention to the serious position created in the coal export owing to the heavy shipment passing now through the Kidderpore Docks, and also fixed for the next two months. Serious apprehension is felt of the foreign coal being landed in the Indian posts owing to the hardening of the freight rates.

The committee thinks it imperative to encourage railing coal at least to Bombay and Karachi by a reduction of the freight by one rupee eight annas per ton. The Committee also suggested that Government should take action in placing embargo on the foreign import under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Oklahoma City.—The conference attended by the Chairman of the Federal Cotton Relief Committee has approved of the plan for withholding 400,000 bales of cotton from the Oklahoma market "until conditions improve."—Reuter's Special Service

Berlin.—A fusion between the German-Australian Kosmos line and the Hamburg-America line has been approved by the boards of Directors by the acquisition of the two companies. The Hamburg-America line will command 879,000 tons, and will thus reach the pre-war position among the World's shipping. The Hamburg-America line will increase their capital by fifty-five million marks.—Reuter's Special Service.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Yeotmal District Association at its General Meeting has passed a resolution heartily congratulating Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. M. P. Kolhs on this unopposed election to the Legislative Assembly and the Central Provinces Council respectively.—A. P.

In view of the frequent thefts of postage stamps from postal articles and the fraudulent use of postage stamps previously used, it has been decided by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs to offer rewards to encourage the detection of such cases and a circular has been issued giving details of the offer of rewards, which will remain in force until the end of March, 1927, unless previously withdrawn.—A. P.

Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co., Ltd., have been awarded a Gold Medal by the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Exhibition Committee for the excellent display of mefhanical aid to agriculture.

A Calcutta message of the 29th instant says:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, scrutinised to-day the nomination papers submitted by five candidates to a seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta Suburbs non-Mahomedan constituency. The papers of Messrs. T. C. Goswami, S. C. Bhattacharji, Narendranath Sett and Probodh Lall Mukerjee were accepted.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET JANUARY.

29th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	12 36
To-day's Opening Rate	12.51
Difference	plus 15
To-day's Closing Rate	Not received

LIVERPOOL MARKET JANUARY.,

29th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	6.74
To-day's Opening Rate	6.74
Difference	nil
To-daw's Closing	
Difference	
Sewri	250.5
Khandi	250 75

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN PERSIA.

ROYAL DECREE PROCLAIMED.

TEHERAN, October 29.

The Royal Decree for the enforcement of compulsory military service has been proclaimed and recruiting will take effect from 7th November.—Reuter.

M. C. C. PROGRAMME IN INDIA.

EXTENSION OF TOUR UNCERTAIN.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Following is the full official programme of the M.C.C. in India. Dates in Madras have not yet been decided. At Patiala there will be either one or two matches, dependent on the arrangement with His Highness, still pending. The question of extension of the tour in India by one week is still under reference with M.C.C. at Home and communications are in progress with the Maharaja of Nawanagar.

Rawalpindi:—November 3rd and 4th Pindi District and N.W.F.P. "Europeans", 5th and 6th Indians and Europeans.

Lahore.—8th and 9th Army in India; 13th and 14th South Punjab; 15th and 16th North Punjab; 18th, 19th and 20th Combined Punjab and N.W. India.

Ajmere:—23rd and 24th Rajputana; 25th and 26th Combined Rajputana and B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Bombay:—30th and December 1st, Hindus; December 3rd and 4th Europeans and Parsis; 6th and 7th Hindus and Mahomedans; 10th 11th and 13th Bombay Presidency Combined; 16th, 17th and 18th All-India "Indians."

Calcutta:—December 22nd, Schools of India in Bengal; 24th British in Bengal; 26th, 28th and 29th Europeans in East; December 31st, January 2nd and 3rd All-India "Europeans and Indians."

Rangoon:—9th and 10th January, Rangoon Gymkhana; 12th and 13th All Burma.

Madras:—Two days, India Eleven; two days Europeans, two days Indian and European.

Ceylon:—Jan. 28th and 29th Europeans; 31st Jan. and 1st Feb. Ceylonese; Feb. 4th and 5th Ceylon; Feb. 7th and 8th Up-Country; Feb. 9th and 10th All Ceylon. These two matches are still under discussion and both might not be played.

Aligarh:—Feb. 18th and 19th Aligarh.

Delhi:—Feb. 20th and 21st Delhi and District; 23rd and 24th North India.—A.P.

A DELHI PHILANTHROPEST DEAD.

DELHI, October 28.

Death occurred this morning in Delhi at the age seventy two of Khan Sahib Haji Baksh Ellahie, O.B.E., wellknown tobacconist, who had been ailing from paralysis for the last eight years. His name was associated in Delhi and other places with many philanthropic deeds which earned for him the titles that were conferred on him. The deceased leaves behind his son, a large family and a circle of friends to mourn the loss. The funeral which took place to-day was very largely attended.—A. P.

DEATH OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

COIMBATORE, Oct. 28.

Death has occurred this morning at the age of 53 of Lt.-Col. A. Chalmers, District Medical Officer of heart failure. He was one of the best known golfers in Southern India and had won the Southern India Championship at Ootacamund more than ones.—A. P.

ARRIVALS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The distinguished arrivals by the P. and O. mail steamer yesterday were Lady Wilson H.H. Maharajah of Nawanagar, and the heir-apparent of Cutch.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Harold Mann, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, will preside over the ceremony of closing the Fifth Annual Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, at the Shrimant Bhau Maharaj Bagh, Sadashiva Peth, Poona, on Sunday the 31st instant.

Consequent on the death of Mr. S. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. K. Srinivasan has assumed charge of the "Hindu" as editor. Mr. Srinivasan is the eldest son of the late Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar. He joined the staff of the "Hindu" sixteen years ago after he graduated and had his training under his father.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30 1926

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The eagerly awaited examination of Sir Geoirge Buchanan, the one and only expert adviser in the promotion of Lloyd's Folly, has at last taken place and the Mears Committee find that he denies before them emphatically that he had any more connection with the Reclamation Scheme than that of a were adviser. He denies that the scheme was secretly prepared, and denies also that no opportunity was given for its full public discussion. He asserts that the dredger was quite capable of dealing with the material it was meant to operate on, and he is satisfied that it is capable of an output of two thousand cubic yards per hour. So the blame for the inefficient working of the dredger, which, as Mr. Lewis said in his evidence, could not yield even half its estimated output right from the first week it came into action, remains with those who operated it. It is a case, then, according to Sir George Buchanan, of bad workmen quarrelling with their tools. The workmen, after experience on the spot, declare that the tools are bad; Sir George Buchanan asserts that the tools are good, but the workmen do not understand the job they have undertaken and recommends the closing down of the Development Directorate. As for himself he has fully carried out his promise to Lord Lloyd. The latter asked him not to let him down; and he has not. He has graciously informed the Committee how deeply Lord Lloyd trusted his one and only expert. He told them how Lord Lloyd had said that if "he advised him against the scheme he would abandon the whole thing." This is a case where the expert and the promoter fully understood each other, a case where birds of the same feather not only flock together, but keep together, and will not say anything against each other.

Sir George Buchanan also shares the complete optimism of Lord Lloyd regarding the ultimate success of the Reclamation Scheme. How that success will come about is not a matter, however, with which either of them is concerned. The one was only an adviser and the other was not concerned "with technical matters," which were left to the Development Directorate. But the Government of Bombay who developed, the moment the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the Scheme by the Government of India became an imminent possibility, a phenomenal energy for investigation on their own account, ought to realise how keenly public opinion resents a continuance of the Scheme, and how conclusive the figures given by Mr. Manu Subedar in his minute of dissent were against such continuance. The correctness of those figures could not be denied by Sir Henry Lawrence, when as Finance Member in the Government of Bombay he tried to argue that the continuance of the Scheme would prove profitable. The Mears Committee have done a distinct disservice to the cause of healthy financial progress of the Presidency by issuing their interim report saying that work on certain blocks should be continued. It is a suggestion that falls in very agreeably with the wishes of the Government of Bombay, but they must be made to realise by the continued certainty and vigour of public agitation that in taking this course they are deliberately flouting the repeatedly expressed wishes of the whole Presidency.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in his speech at the Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber vigorously and accurately expressed the view held by the public in regard to the disastrous policy of continuing the Scheme, when he said that the official arguments advanced in favour of such continuance, based on the present value of land and the necessity of "saving further loss", were absolutely "without any warrant of facts because the Government had got no estimates". He had warned them in his own minute of dissent that the Development Department should be abolished forthwith. Sir George Buchanan is also for such abolition. And yet the Government of Bombay, in total disregard of public opinion and contrary to the wishes of the "expert" authority for whom they must have respect, go their own way and propose to carry on the Scheme as if the Committee of Inquiry were an academic body investigating into the past and as if its findings had no bearing upon the present state of the Scheme. The Indian Merchants' Chamber will do well to continue to stress the point so ably made by their chairman that the only solution of the Back Bay muddle lies, as we have been urging in these columns right from the time the ill-felted Scheme was started, in its complete abandonment. The Development Department must be closed down at once. The "Watch-dogs" of Baron Lloyd are too costly to keep and absolutely useless for purposes of real development.

RYOT'S TRUE NEEDS.

The official evidence submitted to the Agricultural Commission at Poona is to a large extent free from official bias or inspiration. If it should be so everywhere, there would be better chance of the true state of agriculture in the country and its needs being understood. The proceedings of the Commission seem to have aroused considerable interest. But the number of topics discussed almost simultaneously being very large and the evidence of the witnesses varying with the official capacities, it is not possible for one to find in the evidence an exhaustive and continuous treatment of the topics in which one is specially interested. We would suggest, therefore, that the Commission publish from time to time in book form an analysis of the evidence, written and oral, under various classified heads. This will keep up the interset of the public, will help it to follow the proceedings more intelligently and will enable the future witnesses to be more critical and thorough in their evidence.

The Poona evidence only confirms our view that the main difficulty in this country is not that the people are ignorant of their agricultural needs but that they are denied the finances and proper political machinery with which to give effect to the reforms which they know to be best suited to the country. Witness after witness only expressed the people's well-known wants, such as more general education to the rural population, more specialised agricultural instruction, more irrigational facilities, easier loans, better communications and so on. Only, more facts and figures were given in support of these reforms. For instance, Dr. Mann referred to the familiar, grave but neglected problem of the precarious or dry tracts in our Presidency which are no less than 25,000 square miles in area and which are almost every other year subject to scarcity. Irrigation alone, of one kind or other, is the most effective remedy. This is no new discovery but this is as much a financial and political question as it is agricultural. Several nesses at Poona brought out this point most clearly. Mr. Otto Rothfeld said regarding irrigation in Bombay that "no one was satisfied with the existing methods." The main difficulty, several witness admitted, was that, though agriculture is a transferred subject, the Minister in charge has not enough power and funds and irrigation is a reserved subject. Thus when the Minister for agriculture puts forward a scheme, Mr. Rothfeld said, "the orders for execution are not immediately issued but the matter goes to the Revenue Secretary, who has nothing to do with the department concerned and who at once treats the question as a new thing to be melted and modified as he may think necessary." Dr. Mann and Mr. Inglis between themselves thoroughly exposed the difficulties caused by agriculture being transferred while irrigation is reserved. Sir Chunilal Mehta said amidst applause from the Indian members of the Commission that irrigation would not be reserved for ever. It is to be hoped the Commission could see the whole point involved. Several witnesses contended that all agricultural operations should be under one Minister, that he should be in close touch with the agriculturists and amenable to suggestions from them, that he should have enough funds at his disposal for agricultural improvements and propaganda and that the work of reform should be less and less officialised. The soundness and the implications of these suggestions should be obvious to the Commission. The Commission has already roused much interest in agriculture among the people. If without taking too narrow a view of the scope of its work it makes bold suggestions calculated to help the people to give a tangible shape to their interest, it will have justified the enormous expenditure of time, energy and people's money on its work.

NOT IN THE FAMILY.

That the British Commonwealth is a family with bonds of kinship which must be strengthened and developed is the great stimulating idea behind Imperial Conferences. But the family is a White family. When it is a question of "family talks' only the representatives of the White family come together and in utmost secrecy discuss the problems that concern them. Such was the "family talk" mentioned in the Reuter message when a Committee of Prime Ministers met secretly and discussed Imperial relations. Britain was represented by her Premier and her Foreign Secretary. "All the delegates, advisors and secretaries were requested to retire." So the Maharaja of Burdwan was not in the family. Every other part of the Empire can send its Prime Minister to the Conference, who knows that he has, as the elected representative of his people, their entire confidence, who knows that he meets other Premiers on grounds of absolute equality. But the case of India's "representative" stands on a totally different footing. Whom does he represent? Whose views does he express? Not being a Prime Minister sent up to the Conference by the Indian Nation, he is outside the family. Could there be a situation more humiliating for India!

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN ON ITS TOLERANT RULER.

To the readers of "The Chronicle" Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known Budhist and Iranian Scholar, traveller and Oriental ist, is not an unknown figure. He returned yesterday from his extensive tour in Afghanistan, whither he had been especially invited to attend the Independence Day celebrations.

The following is the account of an interview which a representative of "The Chronicle" had with him:—

Q:—What is the impression you have carried away of the present Ruler of Afghanistan?

A:—I may at once say that three things very forcibly struck me with reference to King Amanulla Khan's personality. Himself being a Sunni Mussalman, in the eye of his law the Shia Mussalman and the idolatrous Hindu stand on the same plane; secondly he has advanced, perhaps, farther than any Muslim prince known to me in India towards modernisation; and thirdly his liberal tendencies find expression in the peaceful development of his country and in the preservation of just those ancient monuments of the Budhists which were destroyed by some of his ignorant predecessors.

Q:—Do you think that one can travel through the whole country with the same ease with which one motors now from Persian Gulf to the Caspian in the Dominions of the Shah?

A:—Certainly, when I intended to penetrate farther than Kabul, my friends pressed me to ask for an escort. The Afghan Government ridiculed the idea. I risked it and found that I was not unduly foolhardy.

Q:—Well, Mr. Nariman, what about education?

A Contrast.

A:—Next to even justice, replied the Scholar, I think education is the main object of the Amir's solicitude. There is no bigotted clinging to orthodoxy in dress, habits and customs and in the general conduct of life. My community, he continued, sometimes prides itself on its being the most advanced community; but I had to hang down my head in shame, when I was invited to enter the new mosque boots on. The contrast with the attitude of my people who tyrannised over those who do not dress themselves in their eighteenth century garments forced itself upon me. There are schools where, along with secular instruction, religious knowledge is not neglected. The Hindu who has been in the country for centuries enjoys higher favour in the eye of the sovereign, because his commercial pursuits bring him (the Sovereign) greater revenue. The Hindu will not willingly quit this Moslem land of Afghanistan.

Q:—Perhaps, you will describe your experiences in detail regarding the internal situation in Kabul, Ghazni and Kandahar which you have visited, put in our representative. And could you tell me something about the archeological attractions of the country?

A.—I think Afghanistan is the country which should draw both the Hindu and the Parsi quite as well as the Mussalmans, proud each of his past; and here is the Virgin Soil. Even Persian antiquities were much better known. The Parsi would come across the Castles of Goderz, Nariman and the "Dakhma" of Rustam, besides the City of Zohak, and would be pointed to the village where lived the black-smith whose apron became the invaluable symbol of Sovereignty of ancient Iran.

The Indian will remember that Bajram near Charikar is the modern name for Kapisha, the summer residence of the great Kamishka. Jalalabad is the old Nagarhara associated with the miracle of Difankaran, and Minar Chakri is one of those monuments raised by the pilgrims which carried the symbol of the Budha, Dharmachakra. There is, then, the old Hadda, strewn with the relics which remind us of the days of the ascendency of Indian culture. Above all, is Bamian with its colossal Statue of the Budha measuring 150 feet, the City which was the seat of the Iranian Sovereigns during certain months and where the Persian influence intermingles unmistakably the Indian.

It is true, Mr. Nariman continued, that M. Fochai was unable to come upon anything sensational in his excavations at the Balkh, but I have brought with me pieces of enamel lying on the floor of Castles in ruin which take us back to hoary antiquity and to an art that has vanished from the land of its birth.

Love of Independence.

Q.—Mr. Nariman. Can you give me some information about the political situation in that country?

A:—Mr. Nariman said that, whether the Bolshevik principles were for the good of the people or not, they were making headway at least in the Northern Parts, the borderland known as Afghan-Turkistan. it is extremely doubtful, he continued, that the Afghans of the South will willingly take to this gospel, specially if it means absorption in a foreign country. For it there is any quality which distinguishes the Afghan, from the monarch down to the lowliest peasant, it is his burning desire to remain independent

Q:—Have you no message for your Indian brethren in the light of your personal knowledge of the neighbouring country?

A:—Mr. Nariman willingly responded and said: To my Mussalman brethren I would say, most tolerant as your religion is, you might with advantage learn practice forbearance from the Afghan whom, probably, you may still consider as unrefined savage. To the Hindu, I would appointed out the co-existence of adherence to essentials with liberality in action such as springs to the eye in the cities governed by the Islamic Sovereign. The Hindu cheerfully cultivates the Persian tongue and in all matters secular he is proud to be reckoned as a subject of Ala Hazrat.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

WANTED A UNITED FRONT.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DUMASIA.

It is unfortunate that during the present election campaign the things that divide Indian Nationalists have been given greater importance than those that unite them. The supreme need of the country is the formulation of a programme of action that will command the approval and evoke the co-operation of all parties in the country. Such a programme is not only desirable but also feasible. With a view to create an atmosphere favourable to the evolution of such a programme we have arranged to publish interviews with prominent candidates of various parties on the subject. We publish below the interview with Mr. N. M. Dumasia:—

"I am following," says Mr. Dumasia, "the ideals laid down by His Highness the Aga Khan, than whom nobody has worked more for a healthy national unity .....The creation of an efficient national army is one more fact which we have so far neglected with great loss to the country.....The fusion of all parties is possible if we have a constructive programme and if everybody subordinates his own selfish ends and works for the promotion of national interest .....Parsis deserve a full and fair representation in the councils of India".

Q:—What is your forecast as to the numerical strength of various political parties in the new Legislatures?

A.—It is impossible to make a forecast of this phalanx of various political parties as there are many candidates who profess certain principles in order to win elections. What would be their principles after they have won the elections, it is impossible to say because we know our politicians change their creeds from day to day to suit their own ends. But I would not be far wrong in predicting that the Swarajists will still retain a majority in the Assembly. But if the Responsivists and Mr. Jinnah's party combine, I have no hesitation in saying that the strength of the combined parties will be greater than that of the Swarajists. Then the question arises who is to be the leader of the combined parties. Lala Lajpatrai would naturally like to lead the Responsivist Party in the Assembly whereas Mr. Jinnah would surely not give up his own leadership of the Independent Party, of which he was a real pillar in the last Assembly.

Aga Khan's Ideals.

Q:—Have you chalked out any definite political programme for yourself in the Assembly?

A:—Yes. India has produced no greater patriot than His Highness the Aga Khan. I have sat at the feet of this great man and received my political tuition from him. Like the Fabians I believe in making the best use of what we have got and demanding more and more till our legitimate demands have been satisfied. I am following the ideals set forward by H. H. the Aga Khan than whom nobody has worked more for healthy national unity. (Here Mr. Dumasia quoted a significant passage from the inaugural address delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan at the session of the Moslem League held at Delhi in January, 1910).

I have considered and I always consider it my duty to co-operate with representatives of people in the Assembly in advancing the well-being of the country by working wholeheartedly for the political, social, commercial and industrial advancement of the country. The subject that demands our attention to-day is the improvement of agriculture by the establishment of co-operative credit and distribution of societies for the development of the national resources of the country. Agriculture has become a provincial subject, but there must be co-ordination between the Central and Provincial Governments in regard to this most important subject, as agriculture forms the backbone of the prosperity of this country. It is necessary in order to further the welfare of the country to have a sound economic basis and that cannot be secured unless we have a national exchange ratio to enable us to meet the unfair competition of foreigners. On the occasion of Morley-Minto Reforms, H.H. the Aga Khan has sketched a comprehensive programme involving a vigorous, practical and sustained attack on all the problems relating to education, agriculture, commerce and industry. My cardinal principle of political faith is the ordered development of the country, politically, morally, materially and socially, and to that end I have and shall always direct my energies in future. The creation of an efficient national army is one more fact which we have so far neglected with great loss to the country. There is a vast field for activity in this direction and I shall try my level best in getting my colleagues interested in this supreme national need.

Fusion Possible.

Q:—Is there any likelihood in the near future of all the political parties in the Assembly uniting on a common platform of action? Will you try for such an event? If so, what

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Triumph for Nationalism.

Our hearty congratulations to Mr. Asaf Ali on his being elected to the Assembly from the general constituency of Delhi. This is the only general constituency which can return either a Hindu or a Muslim to the Assembly. But there has been a friendly understanding between the two communities that the seat should go to each community by rotation. Muslims had their turn this year. Migty attempts were made by some communalists to break this tradition. But, thanks to Mr. Asaf Ali's reputation as a staunch Nationalist and earnest Congress worker, these attempts have been foiled, as indeed they deserved to be. Mr. Asaf Ali's success is a triumph for nationalism and for Hindu-Muslim concord.

Uphold the Congress Prestige.

"It is the duty of every Indian," remarks Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, "to uphold the Congress prestige by successfully carrying out its Council programme cost what it may." His views on the real utility of Council work remain unchanged. As an ardent and consistent No-changer he thinks that the real welfare of the country demands that its best intellects should be utilised not inside the Councils but outside it for sound constructive work. If only our warring factors within the Congress realise that the first thing in Indian politics is to have a sense of proportion, if only they remember that they have to offer a bold and united front to the common enemy, the Congress will easily retain its position as a genuine people's gathering and greater attention will be paid to that sound constructive work for which Seth Jamnalal pleads. We hope after the bitterness of the election campaign has passed away, this sense of proportion will be actively cultivated.

Disingenuous.

The ban on Mr. Cook has defeated its purpose, and the British miners instead of being cowed down by this show of executive highhandedness are determined to hold out all the more strenuously. The drift back to work has been adversely affected by the ban, but the invitation to Mr. Cook to come to London and indicate fresh proposals of settlement led to the revival of a hopeful feeling that the Baldwin Government were taking up the solution of strike issue in real earnest. Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in his constituency shows, however, that the tactics of asking the miners what their minimum demand is and then browbeating them are to be continued by the Baldwin Government. Mr. Churchill says the Baldwin Government are willing to give them a final chance. How does he offer them the final chance? By telling them that they must make proposals which the Government could endorse and carry to a successful issue. This is a disingenuous offer and is not at all likely to influence the miners.

A Welcome Move.

The Administration of the B. B. and C. I. Railway deserve to be congratulated on the step they have taken in meeting the wishes of the travelling public in regard to Diwali concession fares. They informed the Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association on Wednesday that concession fares for all classes were to be given for the Diwali holidays and they have accordingly posted notices at stations along their line. If the widest publicity is given, particularly in the vernacular Press and by posters in vernacular, to the fact that such facilities have been introduced, the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities will be attracting such a large volume of passengers that the concession will prove for them a source of actual profit. The G. I. P. Ry. authorities have made a cautious beginning with Diwali festival too, but, as is usual with them, their generous impulse stops when it comes to inter and third class passengers.

A Concession Withdrawn.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have adopted the unwise course of withdrawin the concession hitherto granted to the men who daily carry tiffin baskets to offices and schools in Bombay from the various suburban stations. These men had hitherto not to pay anything for the load they carried. Now their baskets are weighed and they are charged six annas per twenty seers. This new device will doubtless enable the Railway Company to add a few hundred rupees to its income at the cost of depriving a class of hard-working men and women of a considerable portion of their pittance. Is it worth while?

Mr. Phadke's Exhibition.

To the art lovers of Bombay the Diwali is not complete without its customary accompaniment, the fine art exhibition organised by Mr. Phadke the popular local sculptor. His artistic clay and wax models have in the years past drawn large crowds in Bombay. Last year he won much praise in England for his exhibits at Wembley. This year, it appears from American papers, he has won fresh laurels in Philadelphia for his models at the Sesqui-Centinnial Exposition. The models he has exhibited this year in Bombay justify his reputation. "Mahatma Gandhi in solitude" "The Birth of Krishna" and above all, "Lokmanya's Kirtan" need to be seen but once to be long remembered.

Athletics in Dadar.

The Athletic Tournaments' Association of Dadar is one of the many institutions for physical culture that have recently appeared in Bombay. This Association was started only last year but seems to have become already popular in the locality. The Association, we understand, has applied to the Corporation for a modest grant in view of the latter's recent resolution to encourage physical culture throughout the city. We trust the claims of the Association will be duly considered by the Corporation.

DEFENCE OF DREDGERS.

GET RID OF PRESENT STAFF.

WHAT IS SOFT CLAY?

BUCHANAN QUOTES MRS. BETON.

Sir George Buchanan put up a strong defence of dredgers while giving evidence before the Back Bay Committee If he had to do the work over again he would not" choose a different dredger than "Sir George Lloyd" emphasised Sir George Buchanan

The sooner the present personnel was got rid of the better, affirmed Sir G. Buchanan. He categorically denied the charge that the scheme was concocted in secret ...To the question why he did not stop the terrific waste of money Sir G. Buchanan replied that he was not the executive

SCHEME NOT PREPARED IN SECRET,

LONDON, October 28.

Further examined Sir G. Buchanan said, his report on Kidd's scheme agreed the scheme was practicable from the neering view point There was abundof material in the harbour for filling, it could be deposited in the area to eclaimed, by means of modern suction gers much more cheaply than in any way. He did not agrer with Mr that better dredgers were obtainable he United States or Canada than in land. He was also unable to agree on power to be employed to operate the inery. Finally Sir G. Buchanan subed that the plans specifications and ers for dredging plant by British firms, ared an estimate of 367.61 lakhs which thought fair and reasonable

GET RID OF PRESENT MEN

plying to Sir G. Mears, Sir G. Buchsaid that if he had to do work over he would not choose a different dredhan "Sir George Lloyd" which under r conditions cut clay at the rate of cubic yards per hour. He had seen vidence that she could not deliver cubic yards per hour She had done quently. The dredger had never a proper show The sooner the prepersonnel was got rid of the better at was done and Government's restricand control removed and bonus paid he out put they would see astonishing ges

G. Mears, asked question, with regard he work of the "Kalu" dredger. He it must have been obvious that there a terrific waste of money and asked he had not stopped it. The witness ied that he was not the executive

G Mears, said no but Sir G. Buchn the technical adviser was there supervise the work. Sir Buchanan red he was not in charge of the works. re was the chief engineer. He had d several times how they were getting and they had always told him they were on the verge of getting into it. He itted it was a very unsatisfactory opeon The hearing was adjourned—

ter.

SECRECY ABOUT THE SCHEME

th regard to Kidd's report. He said, e was nothing in the report of Mr. d throwing any doubt on the feasibility he scheme. He had never seen a more iled scheme and he was satisfied with Replying to Sir Grimwood Mears, Sir Buchanan agreed that the Bombay Govnent was very desirous of haing the mation and the attitude of the Govnent was very desirous of having the rred to the group headed by Sir Sas-David asking for concession for the mat on scheme in December 1917 and posing to float a company with neces. capital to carry out the work accordto the programme of Messrs Lowther l and Company He said others also red to carry out the scheme. His conion with the work began in May 1919 wing a telegram from Lord Lolyd askhim to examine the scheme and report t. He had no experience preiously of reclamation work on the open sea t. History of the case to this date ed that so far from the scheme being ared secretly and forced upon the illing people by an arbitrary Governt, every possible opportunity for free ssion was given for years, and there no fewer than eighteen different pros discussed. The Government of India inly showed no disposition to rush matter He wrote to the Government Bombay on the 29th May that the crux he work consisted in the provision for adequate dredging plant He had er doubted the suitability of material dredging.

Sir Grimwood Mears suggested that in 1922, nobody was able to say what was the nature of the seabed which he proposed to dredge.

Sir G. Buchanan replied, that they, knew the nature of the material but not how it would dry out.

Sir Grimwood Mears proceeded to put before the witness figures of dredging output given to the Committee in Bombay Sir G Buchanan replied he was sceptical about any figures produced before the Committee in Bombay.

DO NOT LET ME DOWN.

Sir G. Mears pointed out that it had been said that Sir George Lloyd was wedded to the scheme and he refused to relinquish it on any consideration and it was only fair to him to point out that in a letter to Sir George Buchanan, he had said that if the witness advised him against the scheme he would abandon the whole thing. Sir G Buchanan replied he did not remember the letter, but Sir G Lloyd in an interview had asked him to give him his confidence, and said if the scheme was impracticable he would turn it down and start something fresh but once Sir G. Buchanan gave his opinion he would not allow any other expert to report. He also asked Sir George Buchanan not to let him down.

Replying to Sir G Mears, Sir G. Buchanan agreed that he had Sir G Lloyd's full confidence at that interview and if he had reported that the scheme was feasible and could be carried out at such a price he would have accepted that as final and gone ahead with the scheme.—Reuter.

LONDON, October 29

Mrs. Beeton's Cookery book and Oxford Dictionary were quoted by Sir George Buchanan in support of his contention that "stiff unotuous clay" was soft clay for all practical purposes Material to be dredged had been described as "stiff unctous clay" and on this definition Sir G. Buchanan based his report and made recommendations for carrying out the scheme.

Sir G. Mears drew attention to witness' own words in the Government report appearing to contrast stiff and soft clay as different

Sir George Buchanan replied that it was difficult after all these years to analyse the actual words used.

Replying to Sir G Mears witness admitted that he was unable to point to any document which used words "soft clay" before 12th September 1919.

Sir Grimwood suggested it would have been prudent for him to advise borings for a period. He would then have known certainly the nature and quality of the material to be dredged.

Sir G Buchanan did not agree.

DEFECT IN SEAWALL

Questioned with regard to the seawall, he said it had properly been designed, and if it had been properly constructed it should have become watertight. He said he had complained that they were not building the wall according to the specification. When it was found that the material was escaping through the wall, action should have been taken.

Referring witness to his four days' interview with Government of India at Delhi with regard to the scheme, Sir Grimwood asked whether he had afforded Government of India as much time as they wanted.

LLOYD'S HURRY

Witness: Repied yes Certainly he had no desire to rush the matter and would have stayed a month had they asked him He left only when they finished with him Lord Lloyd impressed on him that the matter was urgent. Lord Lloyd was always anxious that the work should be proceeded with as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

A FACIST BOAST

AS SOLID AS GRANITE ROCK

INFLUENCE ON CIVILISATION

LONDON, Oct. 29.

ROME. The fourth anniversary of the Fascist revolution was celebrated all over Italy. Ceremonies were held at which a speech of Sgr. Mussolini was read glorifying Fascismo and declaring the fascist regime as solid as a granite rock.

Reviewing the work of the year he dwells on legal and constitutional reforms and declares that armed forces of Italy are ready for any eventuality. Public works have been developed on a very large scale. The Italian merchant marine is now the second largest in Europe and fourth largest in the world. Sixty million quintals of grain have been garnered. He claims for fascism vast revolution destined to influence the course of the civilization.—Reuter.

READY TO GIVE MINERS A CHANCE.

GOVT'S SOLICITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Speaking at his constituency Sir W. Churchill indicated that the Government was ready to give the miners a final chance. He said that if the miners were prepared to make a proposal touching their real problems and difficulties the Government was bound to consider how they could help carry it to success. The question was not whether the owners could be got to agree but whether the miners would make a proposals and suggestions which the Government could endorse and carry forward irrespective of the opinions of the owners. Government offered an arbitration court which could override the owners. The offer was refused and Government had nothing more to say.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO BAN ON MR. COOK.

NO INCREASE OF WORKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

It is official announced that 262,000 miners were working to-day. Smallness in net increase is due to appreciable local decreases, which are attributed to the feeling engendered by banning of Cook's meetings. —Reuter.

THE PLANET MARS.

COMING NEARER EARTH

RUGBY, Oct. 28.

The Planet 'Mars' was last eight million miles closer to the earth's orbit than at any period during the sast two or three years. Visibility over London however was bad and although batteries of telescopes were directed on it observations were imperfect. The chief centre of watchfulness was the Greenwich observatory where giant telescopes with twenty eight inch object class and focal lenses of twenty-eight feet was used. This instrument magnifies 450 times. Astronomer Royal stated that no immediate report of obserfations would be made but when records were collected he hoped they would add to the present knowledge of the planet.—B. O. W.

COORDINATION IN INDIA.

IZE OF THE COUNTRY A DRAWBACK

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In the research sub-committee of the Imperial Conference Mr. Chadwick referred to the difficulties of coordination in India owing to the size of the country, different administrations and organisations, financial stringency and recent devolution of larger powers to provinces. He looked to the Royal Commission on Agriculture for recommendations with regard to coordination. As India improved in coordination internally she would be glad to fry and cooperate in the imperial scheme.—Reuter.

LINKING OF LAND BY WIRELESS.

PROPOSED CABLE SERVICE IN GREECE

LONDON, October 29

The Eastern Telegraph Company has entered into an agreement with Marconis to construct an up-to-date wireless station in Greece in conformity with the recent concession which the Greek Government has granted to the Eastern Company for a joint cable wireless service.

It is understood that the company will use whichever system that is momentarily best in view of the atmospheric and other conditions. The development is interesting on account of Sir G. Denison Pender's prediction at a meeting of the Eastern Telegraph group last year, that cables and wireless would ultimately link lands in some form.—Reuter's Special Service

LABOUR COMMISSIONER FOR MYSORE

MYSORE, October 29.

Anent the question of appointing a Labour Commissioner in Mysore on the same lines as that in Bombay and Madras to safeguard the interests of Labour and Capital, it has since been learnt that Mr. Zairuddin Mecci, Director of Industries and Commerce, will look after these interests for the time being.—A. P.

EMPIRE AIR ROUTE

ORGANISATION OF CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

SIR SAMUEL HOAR'S SPEECH

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Imperial air communications from civil view-point, was the subject of an important speech by Sir Samuel Hoare at the Imperial Conference. He urged that a sustained and united effort was necessary, to meet the Empire's urgent need for better communications, to prevent waste of time that was now weakening the vitality and retarding development of the Empire intercourse. There was no technical reason why journey to India should not be reduced to 5 days, Cape Town 6, Australia 11 and New Zealand 13 days.

BRANCH EXTENSION IN INDIA.

He and his wife proposed to make the opening journey on New Cairo to Karachi civil air line at the end of the year. Already time tables had been issued and passages booked for subsequent flights. This would be the first section on the great Empire air route to Far East. He hoped the subcommittee would consider whether the Government of India could consider the question of extending the service from Karachi to Bombay and Calcutta, and the Government of Burma consider the possibility of carrying it to Rangoon, and whether it might not then be practicable to link it up with the civil line experimental flights of Air Force flying-boats, which it was intended to station in the Far East, which might again be joined up with occasional flights of the Royal Australian Air Force from Australia.

INTERNAL ROUTES.

Enterprising pioneer assisted by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Sudan had organised experimental hydroplane service between Khartum and Kisumu. The Air Ministry would attempt in the course of the Air Force training programme, to arrange certain number of flights carrying mails and official passengers from Egypt to Khartum. He asked the South African Government to consider, whether South African Air Force could not make certain number of flights for linking up with route in Uganda. The Air Ministry would greatly value such co-operation, in organising the route already rendered illustrious by the flights of Sir Van Ryneveld, Sir Alan Cobham and Wing Commander Pulford. Meanwhile considerable progress had been made in the development of the flying boats, suitable for passage over Mediterranean for England-Egypt service. The question was whether the Governments of the Empire would participate in providing and maintaining suitable landin grounds upon the great Empire routes He emphasised that there were wide opportunities for starting branch and internal lines whereby for example almost incredible saving of time could be achieved in Africa.

The delegates to Imperial Conference from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Irish Free State, promised co-operation of their respective countries in the development of the Empire air communications.—Reuter.

AIRSHIPS TO INDIA.

Col. Hoare further stated that two airships that the Government were now building, would be able to fly 4,000 miles in good weather without refuelling with normal load freight and 100 passengers. They believed they had discovered many weaknesses and surmounted many difficulties that had caused failures in the past. Two airships should be completed in an year's time when it was proposed to carry out adequate home trials. Subsequently they would fly at least one of the airships regularly to and from India for full trial in tropical conditions, after which they hoped, if Dominions so desired, to make demonstration flights to the capitals of the Empire. Cooperation of the Dominions' Governments was essential for them. Mooringmasts and meteorological organisations were vital and urgent.—Reuter.

YET ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO KARACHI.

LE BOURGET, Oct. 29.

Coste accompanied by Captain Rignat, flying Breguet machine with Hispano-Suiza engine, carrying petrol sufficient for 32 hours' flight, hopes to fly to Karachi in an attempt to beat non-stop flight record.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN OIL.

BRITISH COMPANY REPUTE STATEMENTS.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 29.

The British Imperial Company in a statement ridiculing Page's assertion that the foreign oil companies were bleeding country white declares that a difference of three pence per gallon charged by foreign importers compared with commonwealth oil refineries, represents the duty charged on foreign firms which commonwealth refineries do not pay.—Reuter.

DECISION IN LEITER WILL SUIT.

LONDON, October 29

New York:—Several years' litigation regarding the Leiter will suit has concluded at Illinois, the Srpreme Court ordering the late Levi Leiter's three children to refund approximately one million dollars previously distributed among them. The estate has thereby been rendered intact. The Court supported the Countess of Suffolk's contention that Leiter's eleven grand children including the Countess's children and late Lady Curzon's children should benefit.—Reuter's Special Service.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

M. C. C.'S LAST MATCH IN KARACHI.

TATE'S SUPERB BOWLING.

AN INEXPLICABLE FAILURE.

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

To-day was the day of surprises for the huge crowd that turned up to witness the opening of the final engagement of the M. C. C team in this city. It was not more so to the spectators, however, as for players themselves For nearly every one of them did so well against the same bowling in the previous matches that their failure to-day was almost inexplicable except perhaps to a few. To these it was not so much a failure of batting as the return to normality of the M. C C.'s bowling power. Very few Karachi batsmen in fact failed completely They nearly all got going and were undoubtedly defeated.

SUPERB BOWLING.

Indeed, the M. C. C bowlers were masters of the day. Each of them bowled superbly while Tate especially after lunch was magnificent The average of his first speed of bowling after lunch was two wickets for ten runs, and again two wickets for four runs, so that the average of his after-lunch bowling was 4 wickets for 14 runs Of these three batsmen had their wickets clean hit. Every one of the batsmen admitted that Tate to-day baffled them as he had never baffled them before Boyes and Astill also puzzled the players, the former especially. Frequently had batsmen been in the two minds, and at one time his figures were two wickets for ten runs, and 3 wickets for 17. The bane of Karachi to-day, however, was the overyhelming consciousness of the impending disaster. They seemed not to play their game. The unexpecter failure of their opening batsmen appeared to take the wind out of their sails, and then one after another their barques came to grief on the reefs of backplay

The strong eleven consisting of the following players, represent All Karachi in the match which began to-day. C. B. Rubie (Captain) N. M. Dinshaw, Gulam Mahomed, L. Semper, N. J. Carbett, J. Naumal, M. P. Dastur, M. J. Mobed, Mahomed Ibrahim, Gopaldas Jagannath.

The M. C. C. team consists of the following, Gilligan, Earle, Wyatt, Eckersley, Astill, Brown, Andham, Tate, Geary, Parsons, Boyes, and M. Hill, as 12th man.

GOPALDAS'S TRIM HITS.

The fourth and the last match of the M. C. C. in Karachi began this morning, before a very large attendance, weather being hot. Rubie, Captain of the combined Karachi Team winning the toss elected to bat and Gopaldas and N. M. Dinshaw opened the all Karachi innings at 11-30 to the bowling of Geary and Tate. A boundary was registered off the first ball of the day, Gopaldas beautifully gliding Geary to a fine leg boundary, Bye in the same over being 2. Dinshaw in Tate's next, sent the first decade up, and before the game was 5 minutes old Geary was well punished by Gopaldas on the leg side, and owing to a Misthrow Gopaldas once got, 8 runs for a stroke into the country. The first change was effected at 32. Boyes relieving Geary, Gopaldas then had 23 out of 28 runs scored off the bat.

BOYE'S TRICY BOWLLING.

Boyes bowled so trickily that not only did scoring slow down appreciably but the batsman appeared to be puzzled Boyes kept perfect length and soon had Gopaldas caught at first step by Parsons (35-1-25-. Gopaldas played free and graceful cricket, Naumal joined Dinshaw and a spell of slow cricket ensued Naumal was almost beaten by the first ball he received from Boyes but luckily the snick resulted in a boundary.

Dinshaw was very uncomfortable against Boyes and at last touched a rising ball into Brown's hands (45-210).

WICKEATS SHATTERED TO PIECES

Wickets had fallen to Boyes in six overs for ten runs. He further improved his analysis before he had completed his twelfth over, completely beating and bowling Dastur who had replaced Dinshaw. As wickets Dastur had hardly got going and Boyes gave him absolutely no chance (59-3-1) Game had now lasted exactly 63 minutes and Gulam Mahomed filled the vacancy. Naumal was playing very safe cricket picking right ball to score from, and he and Gulam Mahomed took the score to 86, at one o'clock s a result of 90 minutes play. Attack was now in the ahnds of Astill and Tate and the latter achieved his first success; bowling from the other end he shattered Naumal's wickets with his second delivery. After resumption a new stump had to be provided, this being the second occasion on which Tate has broken stump in Karachi. Naumal gave one chance, when his total was 23, Geary failing to hold a hot catch, while he himself was bowling. Naumal who hit four boundaries showed excellent style in playing every kind of ball. (86—4—32).

CENTURY UP!

One more disaster overtook Karachi a little later, Gulam Mahomed edging bumping ball from Tate into Carson's right hand at first slip (87—5—12). With half side down Captain Rubie came to crease and stayed the rot. His partner was Mobed who was playing all bowling very confidently, century appeared on board at quarter past one. Karachi lost one more good bat before lunch interval. However, Astill getting behind the defence of Rubie with fine length ball (110—6—5.) When adjournment was made for lunch Mobed and Jagannath were not out, the former having 20 to his credit.

AFTER LUNCH.

A very large crowd numbering about 6,000 was present when the game was resumed after lunch. Astill and Tate being in charge of bowling. The latter again proved irresistible, taking Jagannath's wicket in his first over. The total then was one in excess of that at lunch interval (115—7—).

It was evident that the batsmen were too anxious to make good, and committed mistakes which they probably would have avoided at other times. Mobed who was playing confidently put himself on the defensive after Jagannath's dismissal, but in playing back to Tate was completely beaten and bowled. (126—8—32). Mohed hit five fours. Carbut came to increase and after scoring a single attempted to steal Selly a run from Sandham at short leg, but before he could regain his crease as Semper refused he was run out (127—9—1). Ebrahim was the last man in all the Karachi innings came to a close at 20 past 3 for 129. Semper being unbeaten with two. The local team occupied the crease for two hours and thirty five minutes. Their play to-day against M. C. C. bowling was in a class quite different than in previous matches and the M. C. C bowlers had the best of the day:

The scores:

..Fall of wickets:—115 for seven, 126 for eight, 127 for nine, 129 for ten.

Bowling analysis:—Karachi 1st innings, Geary 32 for ni, Tate 31 for 4, Boyes 36 for 3, Astill 21 for 2.

The M. C. C. began their first innings at 3|35 sending in Brown and Sandham to the bowling of Ghulam Mahomed and Semper. The third over of the innings saw the fall of the first M. C. C. wicket, Brown being out l.m.w. to Guhlam Mahomed (6—1—1). Tate joined Sandham. The runs were being scored at a slow rate, accurate bowling and keen fielding being responsible for the addition of ten runs in just less than a quarter of an hour. Semper gave the ball to Ebrahim when the total was 24. Uneventful cricket preceded the adjournment for tea which was made at 4.15 the scores being

M. M. C. 1st innings:—Brown l.b.w. Ghulam Mahomed 1 Sandham not out 23. Tate not out 9; extras 1. Total for one wic. 34. At the half of wickets for 1.

SLOW SCORE.

After lunch both Ghulam Mahomed and Ebrahim kept the batsmen playing for runs and the score mounted slowly in singles and twos punctuated by an occasional hit to the coundary. Tate was a faster scorer, and he had nearly caught up his partner when his first city was signalled, the individual scores being Sandham 26, Tate 24.

When the total was 68, Carbutt relieved Ebrahim and proved immediately successful Sandham received his first ball and in attempting to glide it to the leg, he was brilliantly held by Rubie on the leg side. Sandham played very cautious cricket, and hit one-four 68—2—284 Wyatt joined Tate whose score now was 39. Wyatt and Tate came in for some barracking from the crowd for a too-cautious play, but the two took no risks. Wyatt was at the wickets 73 minutes scoring four runs. Rubie brought on another brilliant catch behind the wicket on the legis-te which dismissed Yatt (83—3—) Tate was now the next batsmen in, and Tate reached his fifty soon after, which he took eighty minutes to take. Century was reached at five minutes to the drawing of stumps. The batsman then played out time the closing scores being:—

ALL-KARACHI.—1st Innings.

1.	Gopaldas, c Parsons, b Boyes	27
2.	N M Dinshaw, c Brown b Boyes	10
3.	Naumal, b Tate	32
4.	M P Dastur, b Boyes	1
5.	Gulam Mahomed c Parsons b Tate	12
7.	Captain Rubie, b Astill	5
M.	Mobed b Tate	32
	Jagannath	2
Semper, not out		2
Carbutt, run out		2
Ebrahim c Brown Astill		0
	Extras	9
	Total	129

M. C. C. 1ST INNINGS.

Brown l.b.w. Ghulam Mahomed	1
Sadham c Rubie b Carbutt	28
Tate not out	63
Wyatt C. Rubie's Semper	4
Parson, not out	27
Extr sa	7
Total for 6 wickets	62

A largely attended public meeting in Mysore resolved unanimously to place on record its emphatic protest against the Government's decision in regard to the Binny Mill Police Firing incident.—A. P.

INTEREST IN INDIAN TRADE UNIONS.

HAW AND CO. TO VISIT SHORTLY.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.

Textile-arbeider states, that the following lution was passed at the International ration of Textile workers:—Mr. Shaw, tary accompanied by several British and an colleagues should shortly visit Bri. India, to investigate the conditions as rds the hours and wages in Indian Texindustry and develop trade unionism in sh India.—Reuter.

COMING SUGAR CROP IN HAVANA.

CANE GROWERS' APPREHENSION.

LONDON, October 29

Havana.—The Committee of the Cane Growers have recommended to the President to limit the coming sugar crop to four and a half million tons They suggest that a world conference be convoked to prevent over-production. A sugarmill engineer estimates that hurricane will cause reduction in the production by 200,0[illegible]tons.—Reuter's Special Service

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

RETURN THE BEST CANDIDATES.

NATIONAL PARTY MEETING.

The "Indian National Party" held a public meeting at the Masjid Road, last night when Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mavji Govindji Seth and others spoke about the ensuing elections. Mr. D. G. Dalvi presided.

Pandit Deodatt Sharma said Mr. Mavji Seth was a Cutchi. It was up to the Mandvi voters who were mainly Cutchis to support him. He also spoke of Mr. Mavji's services in the labour strikes of 1917 and 1918.

Mr. Shivji Deoshi addressing the meeting next criticised the Swarajist policy of obstruction and said that the Indian National Party stood for sanity in politics. He then began to sing a song about the failure of Pandit Motilal and his party to deliver the goods promised at the elections and when he persisted in repeating it again and again a member from the audience interrupted him and this interruption created a regular pandemonium and Mr. Shivji was forced to resume his seat.

Order at last was restored. Then Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth addressed the meeting. He asked the voters to put the rival candidates to the acid test and to put forward their claim on the voters' confidence by producing the record of their past services and political equipment.

RUINOUS CURRENCY POLICY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas next addressing the meeting referred at length to the Currency League and the ruinous Currency policy of the Government. Speaking on the ensuing elections he asked the voters to return the real soldiers of freedom, who felt for the country, be whatever the label they wore. He said that the country's interests demanded concerted action and therefore the best of men of all parties should be returned.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas concluding regretted that Mr. Jinnah who had a good record of work in the service of the country should have been opposed by candidates who had no such claim as his.

The President in his closing remarks said, when the country united at the Lucknow Congress within a year the Reforms were undertaken and when the Councils actually came into operation the Congress pursued an opposite policy by boycotting them. Thus the Councils and the Congress instead of being supplementary to each other remained two separate things one having nothing to do with the other. Though the height of the Non-co-operation movement puzzled the Government the position of the Government to-day was stronger than ever before. He advocated a fusion of all parties and the "Indian National Party" was formed for that purpose.

The meeting dispersed late in the night.

NO CO-OPERATION WITHOUT RESPONSE.

RESPONSIVIST MEETING.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Drs. M.B. Welkar and N.D. Savarkar, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. M. R. Jayakar addressed a public meeting of the residents of Zaoba Wadi on Friday night on "the Coming Elections." Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, who was the first to address the gathering said that a question was very rightly asked as to what the Responsivists were going to do in case no response was coming forth from the Government. On that point many of the opponents of the Responsive Co-operation Party were spreading false and baseless views. Speaking as a responsible member of the Responsive Co-operation Party, the speaker assured his hearers that if no response was coming forth from the Government no co-operation would be given to it. Responsive Co-operation meant co-operation in the proportion of response and not wholesale co-operation nor co-operation at all costs. The word 'responsive' was important. The time when the people of India according to the wishes of the bureaucracy co-operated with the Government with folded hands in spite of kicks in return, was gone and gone for ever. The Indian nation had awakened and it was not going to sleep again. They all knew that Swaraj or Responsible Government was not to come as a gift from the bureaucracy. The people of India shall have to wrest Swaraj from the hands of the Government. On those points all the nationalists were unanimous and agreed. But the difference between them was regarding the way of wresting Swaraj. In the early years of the reforms, the extreme wing of the Congress had considered the Councils as temples of 'maya' and had boycotted them. But as the three years' experience of the Swarajists in the Councils had shown the Councils were not temples of 'maya'. They (Swarajists) had therefore decided to enter the legislatures again and capture the seats. The Responsivists had decided to go a step further. They wanted to enter the cabinet, the citadel of the bureaucracy, with the same object with which their friends the Swarajists entered the legislatures. To keep undesirable element out from the Council was good and to keep that element out from the posts of power and responsibility and power was better still. They wanted to accept ministerial posts and other offices not for their self-interest but for giving battle to the Government from within. Thus, there was not much difference between the programmes of the Swarajists and Responsivists Party and it was upto the electorate to consider whether the time hda no teome when they should compel the obstinate element in the Congress to bend to the popular will. In the end, the Raja Bahadur appealed to his hearers to return the Responsivist candidates to the different legislatures.

Doctors Velkar and Savarkar, Mr. Joseph Baptista and the Chairman also addressed the meeting. The report of their speeches will appear in our next issue.

DELHI RETURNS SWARAJIST.

ASAF ALI'S SUCCESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 29.

Mr. Asif Ali, Congress candidate scored the highest number of votes while Mr. Shivnarain was badly defeated, scoring less than one-fourth. Mr. Rang Behari stood second.

LAJPAT RAI INTERVENES.

LALA SHIVNARAYAN'S WITHDRAWAL

DELHI, Oct. 29.

Owing to dwindling support and very poor votiny for him at the Poll yesterday, Lala Shivnarayan, one of the candidates for the Assembly for the Delhi constituency, retired this morning. It is understood that Lala Lajpat Rai was here this morning for a short time and that he persuaded him to retire with a view to keeping the prestige of the Independnt Party. This was the deciding factor in Lala Shivnarayan's retiring from the candidature. Lala Lajpat Rai has adopted Mr. Rang Beharikal as an Independent Congress Party candidate for Delhi, the latter having agreed to sign their creed. —A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL AT LAHORE.

CONFERENCE W TH MUSLIM CANDIDATES.

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who arrived here yesterday left to-day for Jullundur from whence he goes to Aligarh. During his stay he conferred with certain Mahomedan gentlemen in connection with their contesting the elections to the Council and Assembly on the Congress ticket. It is understood that four or five of them have agreed to stand as Congress candidates. He also had long talks with the two Congress Parties with a view to rapproachment. The differences between them were with regard to each party wishing to capture the Executive for itself. After lengthy deliberations the Pundit arrived at a decision which was accepted by one party but the other party wanted time before committing themselves to it. Last night he addressed a well attended meeting at which he justified the Congress programme of the past and exhorted the people to vote for the Congress candidates. Before leaving to-day he had talks with some Sikh gentlemen on the matter of elections.—A. P.

SETH JAMNALAL'S VIEWS.

SILENT CONSTRUCTIVE WORK MORE BENEFICIAL.

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said: "My views regarding the Council question remain unchanged. I think that the real welfare of the country demands that the best intellect of the country be utilised not inside the Councils but outside it for sound and silent constructive work. But once the Congress has decided to enter into the Councils I have always held it the duty of every patriotic Indian unflinchingly to stand by the Congress and help it in carrying out its Council programme to the best of his ability. I myself therefore will help the Congress to my utmost in the coming Council elections. I cannot exactly say whether the intentions of the Responsive Co-operation Party, the Independent Congress Party, the Indian National Party, the non-Brahmin Party are to put down the Congress or to put forth their own programmes but I am pained to remark that the methods adopted by these parties are already acting to put down the Congress. In my humble opinion the Congress is the one premier representative political organisation in India and it is the religious duty of every Indian to uphold its prestige by successfully carrying out its Council programme cost what it may."—A. P.

VOTING AT DELHI.

DULL POLLING AT THE BOOTH.

DELHI, Oct. 28.

All attempts to induce Mr. Ranghbhari to withdraw from the contest have failed. The polling for election to the Legislative Assembly from the joint electorate of Delhi commenced to-day. Votes were recorded for all the three candidates namely Mr. Asaf Ali (Swarajist), Mr. Shiva Narain (who has lately been adopted by the Independent Congress Party) and Mr. Rang Bihari, non-party man. There was dull polling and as was expected Mr. Asaf Ali obtained the votes of Muslims and a few Congressmen. Hindus generally appeared to be in an undecided mood. But brisk recording is expected to-morrow when ballot boxes will be closed. There was not much excitement noticed and everything went off peacefully at all polling booths. Police pickets, however, continue.—A.P.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS IN C. P

RESPONSIVIST'S STUGGLE FOR DOMINANCE.

NAGPUR, October 28

In connection with the Provincial Congress Committee affairs Mr. Abhyankar, President of the Provincial Swaraj Party has issued the following statement to the press:—

The old C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee was predominently a Responsivist body, and therefore, its Executive in the newly held Taluka Congress Committee elections put as many obstacles as possible in the ways of Swarajists and pro-Congressmen with a view to secure the Responsivists majority, and to control the co-option of members.

With the above object in view the old provincial executive also held many Taluka elections invalid The Talukas concerned have made their objections to the Working Committee, and the General Secretary of the Congress wired to the Provincial Secretary to postpone the co-options and the elections of office bearers.

In spite of this a general meeting of the C P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee was held at Wardha for the purpoie of electing the office bearers. All the Congress and Swarajist members absented as a protest, and only Mr. Abhyankar attended to watch the proceedings. Dr Moonje was elected President along with other office bearers. The dispute is yet pending before the All-India Working Committee.—A P.

DR. DESHMUKH IN HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAR, (Sind.) Oct.29

Doctor Deshmukh came here on Thursday afternoon. He was met by the local leaders He addressed a public meeting explaining the Congress programme. After the lecture a number of questions were asked The members left the hall fully satisfied

Dr. Deshmukh left for Hyderabad accompanied by Mr. Alim Gidwani, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee in the morning. The party was received by the Secretary, Hyderabad District Congress Committee. Accompanied by the secretaries and other local leaders, he visited schools, bar rooms and number of prominent persons. He was promised good support He is addressing a publis meeting of voters, and meeting the members of the medical profession. He leaves for Surat to-morrow

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

MA PWA HMEE PASSES BAR FINAL.

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

News has been received here by cable that Ma Pwa Hmee, daugter of U Tun Bah, a retired officer of the Rangoon Corporation, has passed the recent Bar Final. She was admitted into the Inner Temple in 1924 and she is the first Burmese lady to have taken to the profession of law and to be called to the Bar in England.—A. P.

DISCOVERY ABOUT TYPHOID BACILLI.

LONDON, October 29

Osaka.—That typhoid bacilli easily penetrate the skin and the outer blood vessels has been proved by Professor Sata and confirmed by Professor Nagayo of the Tokio Imperial University. The discovery is likely to lead to a radical alteration of methods preventing the spread of typhoid. —Reuter's Special Service.

Continued from Column 4.)

should be the features of a common national programme?

A:—Yes. It is possible on only one ground that we must have a constructive programme and that everybody should subordinate his own personal selfish ends and work for the promotion of national interest. I have supported the Swarajists on various occasions when their demands were legitimate and I granted. This time the competition of the Parsis for the provincial council, is exceptially keen. I will not mention any names but unless the Parsis elect their best man they will lose ground hopelessly. We want in the Councils men who have studied political problems, who have the capacity to grasp different problems facing the country and who are able to handle them effectively and in a manner that would promote the greatest good of the largest numbers.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

(Continued from page 8.)

have supported Government when I found their proposals beneficial to the interests of the country. There can be no unity if various parties persist in advancing their own claims. They must give up the idea of working for the party and determine to work for the national interest. It was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's idea that there should be only one party so far as the Assembly is concerned. It was in order to accommodate to the desire of the Panditji that Mr. Jinnah consented to join the Swaraj Party as he believed that the united party would achieve more solid results than the endeavours of party leaders to place forward their own party programme. I need not state the reasons which led to the separation of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah from the Swaraj Party nor do I want to pronounce any opinion as to the intentions which led them to form a new independent Party. If the same condition and similar circumstances are created in the next Assembly, then I have no hope of the combination of the various parties into one solid group. The programmes as set by the Swarajists, Responsivists and the National Liberals, lead to no hope that there will be one party in the Assembly which will work for national advancement.

Q:—Don't you think that the amount of abuse and vilification that is freely indulged in, during the electioneering campaigns at present, will be a great deterrent in the path of unification of parties?

A:—Yes. In fact I have anticipated you. My last reply shows that there will not only be a clash of interests but the heat and bitterness introduced into the election campaign, mitigate the chances of leading to a conciliation of the members of various parties. I, however, think that these ill-feelings will disappear after the elections are over but unless all are agreed to accept a common leader and unless we produce a man capable of leading the various parties, I do not think that the various parties will ever come to an agreement.

Minority Interests Neglected.

Q:—Can the party system in India be profitably run on parallel lines with the party-system in independent countries like England?

A:—At present the party system has not yet fully developed on right lines because there are conflicting interests. Let me say frankly that the major communities like Hindus and Mahomedans have become selfish and the interests of the enlightened minority communities are neglected. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be representatives of minority communities to watch the interests of those communities. This makes it impossible to make a cohesive party in the Assembly. I do not remember a single instance in which the Hindus and Moslems have cared to work in the interest of minority communities. In his famous amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution for granting Dominion status to India, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya deliberately inserted the words, "with due regard to the interests of the minorities," but what do we find now in the election campaigns? I am the only one representative of a minority community like the Parsis, seeking suffrage at the hands of an electorate which constitutes a preponderating and overwhelming majority of Hindus. I regret to find that several Hindu gentlemen are doing their best to oust me and return only two Hindu candidates, simply because they are Hindus. I am, however, grateful to some of my staunch Hindu friends who are doing their best to help me in the election. In order to develop a party-system, there must be true spirit of give and take on all hands and there should be a desire to work for the good of the country and that cannot be done without co-operation with and goodwill towards the Government. If there is only one party and the idea is to destroy the Government, then there is no hope of success for the present. as I honestly believe that if this Government is driven out, there is none to take its place at the present moment.

Q:—What other political party in the Assembly will the Independents join in order to form a coalition?

A:—I don't expect any coalition so long as various members will have ambitions to become leaders. My honest opinion is that instead of fighting with the Government, they will start settling accounts among themselves and indulge in such bitterness as is evidenced in thee electioneering campaign.

Future of Parsis.

Q:—What is going to be, according to you, the future of the Parsi community?

A:—In regard to the future of the Parsis, I am honestly of opinion that they deserve a full and fair representation in the Councils of India. Their devoted efforts for India's uplift are writ large in the romance of India's history, in her educational development, her medical and sanitary progress and in her political evolution. The political fruits that are reaped to-day, are sown by the Parsis but since Morley-Minto Reforms, not one Parsi has been appointed either to the India Council or to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy. In regard to the representation of Parsis, I will quote the words from a correspondence that appeared in the "Times of India" under the signature of "Civis," not long ago. ("Civis") in his correspondence in the "Times," has made a strong plea for a fair representation of the Parsi community in the Central and Provincial Legislatures.) I will now say I am sure that the Royal Commission will be appointed before the statutory period expires. I hope it will be in 1927, but that will depend upon the way in which the next Assembly puts forward its claim for political advancement. I am equally sure that, if we show that we have made the best use of the Reforms, we shall be given Provincial autonomy. Parsis should send their best man to the Provincial Council if they care to be included into the Cabinet that will be formed when provincial autonomy is

(Continued in Column 3.)

BATTLE OF THE INDUS.

PUNJAB-BOMBAY CONTROVERSY.

MR. HARRISON'S DEFENCE.

POONA, Oct. 28.

Giving evidence before the Agricultural Commission, Mr. H. F. Knight, Collector of West Khandesh, said he saw no alternative to the village Saokar. He was not against Saokar who performed most useful part of the rural economy for the cultivator with a decent holding. However, he saw no better help in finance than the Co-operative Credit Societies backed by a spread of co-operative banks. These should provide both short and long term credit. Taccavi loan, in his opinion, was open to objections. First that it discouraged mutual self-help in the form of co-operative credit and second that taccavi system was inelastic and difficult to supervise.

F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, was the next witness examined. Referring to the adult education he said attempts had met with failure in the past. After giving detailed alternative syllabuses for different standards, Mr. Lory stated that far more important than the curriculam was the teacher who must be one who went to nature and to life for facts and would teach their pupils to do the same.

CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT.

Members of the Agricultural Commission this afternoon had a private conference with the members of the Government of Bombay at the Council Hall.

The question of closer co-ordination between the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments in the matter of supply of water for particular crops was again raised to-day before the Agricultural Commission this morning, when Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, was re-called. Dr. Mann strongly declared there was no non-co-operation whatever as suggested by Sir Gangaram between the two departments. Dr. Mann was strongly in favour of closer co-operation between the two departments in determining the quantity of water that each particular crop should have in order to give a first class yield.

BOMBAY-PUNJAB DISPUTE.

Mr. R. I. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Bombay Government, raised the matter of controversy between the Bombay and the Punjab Governments on the subject of utilisation of the Indus water and submitted a statement in this connection.

Explaining the position, Mr. Harrison stated that to the Punjab, situated as they were at the head of the Indus it was a question of extracting more water from the Indus or its tributories and of adding one more great scheme to their already fine record of irrigational achievement. To Bombay, situated as they were on the lower portion of the Indus and dependent wholly on the supplies of water in that river the question was of a vital importance. It was to them, if supplies were not available, a failure of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme and in general a matter of life and death. This note of alarm, continued Mr. Harrison, did not originate from the Bombay Government. On the 16th December 1920 the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State submitting the Sukkur Barrage Scheme for sanction, frequent references were made to the supplies of water in the Indus. They stated: "We propose to regulate the construction of the new canals in the Punjab according to the programmes which will ensure that undue demands were not made on the Indus without due consideration of observations of discharges that gradually become available."

On that despatch Sir Thomas Ward, Inspector-General of Irrigation, compiled a note in which among other things he stated: "There are two points to which I would specially invite attention; the first is the extreme importance of the work to all parties concerned. To the Government of Punjab because all future scheme in that province will have to be examined with an eye to the rights of Sind to irrigation. To the Government of Bombay because the projects for extension in Sind will similarly have to be analysed with reference to prescriptive rights which would thereby be acquired by them as against Punjab to the possible prejudice of extensions in that province and to the Government of India as arbiter in inter-provincial differences."

In answer to Mr. Kamat, Mr. Harrison said he was against putting the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments under the same Minister, firstly because Irrigation was a Reserved and Agriculture a Transferred subject and secondly, if irrigation was transferred, he was afraid Legislative Councils might not vote grants.

REPEAL OF SEC. 86.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Collector of Kaira, giving evidence said that the main causes of agricultural indebtedness in Mr. Maxwell's opinion were social customs, lack of facilities for obtaining necessary advances, the prevalence of landlordism, and the lack of regular banking facilities and opportunities for the safe investment of money apart from inland. The consequent decline of the peasant proprietor class was generally assisted by the provisions of section 86 Bombay Land Revenue Code which were wholly favourable to the landlords. He would therefore recommend firstly the repeal of Section 86 and the connected sections, and secondly the withdrawal from the Civil Courts, of all jurisdiction in money suits against small farmers unless brought by a Co-operative Society. The result of these measures would be, to drive the people to the Co-operative Societies for their finance, and to compel investors to invest their money in such Societies, which had their security in land rather than to invest it in land on their own recount. If these measures were taken, there would be no need to restrict or control the right of mortgage or sale, but, witness thought that the non-terminable mortgages should in any case be made impossible. Care would, however, be necessary to prevent the evasion of such restrictions by formal renewals of the transactions.

WOES OF AGRICULTURISTS.

The witness would also suggest that instead of leaving everything to the initiative and resources of the individual cultivator, the Government as the ultimate owner of the soil, should be prepared to carry out the work necessary for the reclamation, protection or improvement of its lands, recovering interest on the capital expended in the form of enhanced assessment. At present except in the field of irrigation where this principle was already recognised there was no expenditure on development of a remunerative kind. He had known many cases where cultivators unable to give security for loans, or to combine for purpose of joint schemes would gladly have accepted such an alternative.

Replying to Mr. Kamat the witness did not think the repeal of section 86 of the Land Revenue Code would make it very difficult for cultivators to borrow money. Asked what people would do for finance in areas where there were no co-operative societies the witness replied that Societies would spring up in such areas as a result of the demand for them which would arise when people had no other agency for finance. The witness thought damage to crops by wild animals could be minimised by wire fencing with suitable iron uprights which could be made available in very much large quantities and at much cheaper rates by Government buying in bulk.—A.P.

COTTON GLUT SEQUEL.

TEXAS BANKERS' PROPOSALS.

1,250,000 BALES TO BE WITHHELD.

Dallas.—The Committee of Texas Bankers has recommended the organisation of a five million dollars corporation to hold off one and a quarter million bales of cotton from the market for eighteen months.—Reuter.

"LOCARNO" ATMOSPHERE.

SUBSTITUTION OF TRUST AND FRIENDLINESS.

LONDON, Oct. 28

Reuter learns, as a result of enquiries in well informed British quarters, that notable improvement in general European political situation, as explained by full and frank declarations made to the Dominion Premiers, deeply impressed the bearers of those speeches. Improvement in the European and International relations compared with the conditions explained by Lord Curzon three years ago brought home to all, an entirely new political atmosphere, resulting in the Locarno arrangements. In these circumstances it is declared, it is not surprising that the Dominions approve of the Locarno policy. It is realised that this is due to the gradual substitution of friendly and peaceful European atmosphere for the atmosphere of distrust and aloofness In this connection, it may be said that whatever decision eventually is taken as regards the formal adhesion of the Dominions to the pact (matter which has not yet been discussed and must eventually be settled by the parliaments concerned) it is an established fact, that the policy of Locarno of which the Overseas Dominions were telegraphically informed at every stage of the negotiations has the wholehearted support of the Dominion Premiers generally.—Reuter.

REPORT PREMATURE.

Reuter learns from unimpeachable source that stories of the decisions reached by the committee of Premiers on the Imperial relations or that Premiers signified their approval of Locarno are entirely premature and without foundation. In fact General Hertzog, interviewed by Reuter, confirmed the foregoing and declared that discussions of the committee continue and that nothing had yet been decided. He added that there was no difference of opinion in the committee regarding the position of the Empire relations but the question was that of necessity of communication of those relations to the outside world.—Reuter.

EGYPTS COTTON GROWTH.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

CAIRO. An official communique announces that the Government intends to pass a decree limiting Egypt's cotton acreage to one-third of the cultivatable land. The decree will apply to foreigners and Egyptians alike.—Reuter.

MAHARANEE'S NECKLACE,

ARREST OF ANOTHER JEWELLER.

RECOVERY OF 73 PEARLS.

The story of the sale of pearls of Her Highness the Maharanee of Cooch-Behar was repeated in the Court of Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday morning when Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D. placed Mr. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai Zaveri, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai, Jewellers to the Royal family of Baroda and several other Indian States, and applied for his remand into police custody till November 8th, as inquiries in the matter were yet incomplete. Mr. Lalbhai who was at the Paris Office of the firm arrived from there per s.s. "Razmak" which arrived at Bombay in the early hours of Friday morning. Having been informed of his arrival, Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D. boarded the steam ship at about 6 a.m. with a few constables and effected the arrest of the accused on board the ship, the charge against him being that of Criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,50,000.

It may be recalled that the junior partner of the firm was arrested on the complaint of H. H. the Maharanee of Cooch-Behar and was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate. The complainant's story was that Her Highness the Maharanee gave the accused a necklace of 82 pearls in November, 1923, asking him to sell it. As it was not sold for about a year, Her Highness wired the firm of the accused asking them not to sell the necklace but return it. The necklace was, however, not returned by the accused in spite of correspondence with the accused by the Solicitors of the Maharanee. The Maharanee had, therefore, lodged a complaint with the C.I.D. who arrested the accused.

G. S. A.

Rai Bahadur K. B. Iyar, Chief Auditor of the G. I. P. Railway, who retires at the end of next week.

In his remand application, Inspector Dyer stated on Friday that 73 pearls of the value of Rs. 1,25,000 were recovered by the police. But as the remaining property was to be recovered and inquiries regarding it were to be made, the remand of the accused was necessary.

Mr. Kanga, who appeared for the accused applied for the release of the accused on bail.

The Magistrate passed orders to release the accused on a bail of Rs. 1,00,000 and a surety for the like amount, the "surety" to deposit Rs. 15,000/- with the Court.

The inquiries made by our representative regarding the pearls of Her Highness the Maharanee of Cooch-Behar, given to Messrs. Kalyanbhai, Jewellers, for sale, go to show that Her Highness being one of the daughters of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda had entrusted the sale to the firm as they were jewellers to the Baroda State. It appears that 68 of the pearls were pledged with Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Jewellers of Bombay by the junior partner of Messrs. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai for a sum of Rs. 1,00,000. The pledged pearls and five others also have been recovered by the police who are making inquiries regarding the remaining pearls. Mr. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai Zaveri, the senior partner of the firm who was arrested on his arrival in India on Friday morning is, it appears, holding a title of Rajya Ratna (Gold Medal) of Baroda State.

Addressing a largely attended election meeting at Madras Mr. Satyamurti said so far as local Councils were concerned the Congress was making headway while for the Assembly Pandit Motilal would continue to lead the opposition with at least 45 members to support him. The speaker criticised the attitude of those who, he said, "exploited communalism to fight against the Congress."

A CRITICISM OF SWARAJISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the prospect of the coming elections there seems to be no lack of the will and the powers of vilification, and the resources of the Swarajya party are being well exhausted in the attempt to tar the leader of he Responsivists. Mr. Jaykar has been described by the "Indian National Herald" as a "quick change artist", and there is nothing lacking in that description which cannot be seen through the green refracting glass.

Mr. Jaykar is certainly a changed man. But the only essential difference between him and the Swarajists is that while the leader of the Responsivists has the courage and the candour to profess his change, the Swarajists still maintain a hoax of non-co-operation and civil disobedience, just to be able to fool the people under the shadow of the cause which they have so cruelly betrayed. It was the Swarajists that stabbed non-co-operation in the back, and then everywhere, and now when it lies gory in the dust they just trample upon it that they may look tall. That is the only use that the Swarajists have for non-co-operation and civil disobedience. If any one wanted to speak to voters of non-co-operation, one would expect him to advise them not to vote, for abstention from voting is the one way, and the most tangible and potent manner in which the voter could practice non-co-operation. But strange enough, they are asked—and in the name of non-co-operation—to vote for the Swarajists! The deception began with the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed soon after the incarceration of Gandhiji, while pretending not to tamper with the principle of non-co-operation, voters, who still had whole hearts and had unsophisicated minds, were asked to keep their consciences in the custody of the so-called leaders, who were candidates, or interested in the candidates to the various legislatures, and to

"Chronicle" photo.

The Yuvaraj of Cutch who returned from his European tour on Friday.

vote for them, in order to enable them to carry non-co-operation within the walls of the fortress which their morbid imagination or their hypocrisy had built up. Pressing for suspension of Non-co-operation at the Congress, and championing non-co-operation before the electorate—surely this is not quick change artistry, for it deceives no one, and men can see the derelicts drifting on the tide of opportunism. And the main reason of the suspension is that the country was not fit for civil disobedience. One would think that the progressive practice of non-co-operation could alone prepare the country for civil disobedience which is a sterner test, demanding greater sacrifices and involving greater risk. But Swarajists would have the country believe that they would prepare the country for civil disobedience through their Council programme during the period that non-co-operation lies suspended. Would they have calamities, greater than those that compelled us to adopt the policy of non-co-operation, overtake our unfortunate country before that policy could be revived or would they at some moment which they may deem ripe adopt civil disobedience which includes non-co-operation? If the country was not prepared enough for civil disobedience during the non-co-operation policy, it is certainly going to be less prepared for that great ordeal without it. And with the bogey of unpreparedness they can well enjoy a perennial lease of the Council programme while a vestige of life still remains in that once robust programme of self-reliance.

Are you for non-co-operation? Then do you not hear the Swarajists shouting themselves hoarse proclaiming and professing that creed? Are you for the advantages of constitutionalism? Then see the record of their "noble" work in the Councils and the Assembly. Ah! how you blush, my Swarajist friends, when the Congress speak of your "noble" work in the legislatures! But you were cast in heroic mould and you would rather blush to death that the country may be saved. But how can non-co-operation and the benefits of participating in legislation be reconciled? The initiated must for ever grope in the dark if they would not trust these Pharisees to whom alone is that knowledge vouchsafed.

They profess of the champions of non-co-operation and adepts in the art of snatching bits of the boon of legislation. But to the unsophisticated mind they seem to be enemies of non-co-operation and constitutionalism, enemies of truth and of their country. It is they that have been consciously perverting the ideal non-co-operation, that they may swim with the tide of popularity with non-co-operation on their lips. It is they that have diverted the nation from the path of discipline and self-reliance, and have been sedulously tracking the country back to begging policy by the easiest and most imperceptible stages, practising mischievous obstruction that might enable them to pose as stern patriots before a guileless electorate. Yes, they may well hope to fool all the people all the time when in the name of non-co-operation they can persuade the voters to return them in a thumping majority. It has been the fate of every high ideal that has been elucidated for the happiness and ennoblement of man that adventures have found it profitable to profess and pervert it; and non-co-operation can claim to be no exception. Its abandonment, and adoption of the old time policy would afford greater possibilities of the revival and vigorous execution of the policy of non-co-operation than this perversion which makes its very conception more and more difficult.

Are you for non-co-operation? then you cannot vote and certainly not for those that seek to pervert it. Are you for constitutionalism? Then you should not vote for those that trifle with it.—Yours, etc.

UNFRANCHISED.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

The opening of this Association is fixed to-morrow (Sunday) at p.m. (S.T.) in the Bengal Club premises, opposite Free Municipal Library, Parel. All those interested are cordially invited.

I. N. A.

Darbar Saheb Alakachar, Chief of Jasdan in Kathiawar recently passed a decree prohibiting the sale of liquor in his State.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Lady Wilson was amongst those who arrived from England on Friday morning. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, who received her at the Docks is seen in the photograph.

LADY WILSON ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

The mail steamer "Razmak" of the P. and O. Company with the English Mails of the week ending October 14, arrived at Bombay early on Friday morning bringing a number of passengers including Lady Wilson, the Maharao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, Sir P. C. Mitter and Sir Charles Teggart. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by A.-D.-C's, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. P. A. Kelly the Commissioner of Police, and others attended the Mole Station to receive Lady Wilson who returned to Bombay after an absence of about seven months. Her Ladyship looked quite healthy.

VICEROY'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

A CROWDED PROGRAMME.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler will leave Ranchi on November 6th, arriving at Patna the following day.

The "Statesman" announces that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin will pay their first official visit to Calcutta this cold weather, making a public arrival on December 3rd and leaving on January 3rd. Their arrival will be marked by the customary picturesque ceremonial. Accompanied by the Governor and Countess of Lytton, they will make a state drive to the Government House, subsequently proceeding privately to Belvedere. Lord Irwin has accepted invitations to dine with the United Service Club, the Calcutta Club and the European Association and to lunch with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Cricket Club during one of the matches against the M.C.C. Her Excellency has promised to give away prizes at Pratt Memorial School, to inspect the girl guides and attend a function at the Gokhale Memorial Girls School. There will be a levee at Belvedere on December 17, a garden party on December 21 and a ball on December 28. On December 31 Their Excellencies will lunch with the Tollygunge Club and attend their annual horse show.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA.

The small town of Westville gloated three of its citizens.

There was Doc West, the sweet spirited old scientist who had led his town away from its former unsanitary water system into the fine new municipal water works the town was now opening.

There was keen young Arnold Bruce, editor of the daily newspaper which had fought for the new system.

There was Harrison Blake, handsome financier of youth and winning manners.

And the town's trust in one of these was betrayed.

How the betrayal affected the other two, and the suspicion all three were under makes a stirring melodrama, "Counsel for the Defense," an Associated Exhibitors production, which is showing this week at the Royal Opera House.

It was Harrison Blake whose perfidy threw the town into a furore and caused old Doc West to serve a term in jail. Blake arranged with an official of the bank to swear that West had accepted a bribe from him. On his testimony West was jailed and friends of Blake's set the red tape machine into motion to obtain the new system for their private ownership. Arnold Bruce seconded the plan, feeling that municipal ownership was failing badly.

AMERICAN ACADEMIES CLUB.

The first annual general meeting of the American Academies Club will be held to day (Saturday) at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y.M.C.A.), Lamington Road, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DECISION IN LONG STANDING CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Ovtober 28.

On the 13th of October, 1926, Mr. Joseph Rodgus, the First Class Magistrate of Thana delivered judgment in a very important chapter case which had been going on for the last two years and in which one Goodidas Ladhaji, a Marwari of Virar, was charged with habitually committing the offences of cheating and involving breach of the peace and also as being a desperate and a dangerous character.

It appears that under the orders of the D. S. P, Thana, passed on 30-4-24, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Virar, collected evidence and lodged the case in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhiwandi, against Goodidas Ladhaji, the Marwari and one Ayodhya Shibarak, a Pardeshi, both of Virar. The inquiry in the said Court began on 21-10-24 and lasted till 12-2-25. Then, the papers of the case were called for by the High Court and an order was passed by that Court leaving the District Magistrate to appoint as far as possible a Magistrate, who is not going out on a circuit, to hold the inquiry, and thereafter the case was transferred to the Court of the 1st Class Magistrate, Thana. The process was issued against Goodidas to appear in the said Court on 21-9-25 as Ayodhya, being ill somewhere in Northern India, could not be served

The Magistrate after considering the evidence of the case found that the prosecution story was unreliable, tainted, and unsatisfactory. The evidence was mainly of persons who was on inimical terms with the accused.

The Magistrate considered the evidence of the defence as being consistent and conclusive and therefore discharged the accused.

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, the Swarajist President of the Madras Corporation, presided yesterday evening over the last meeting of the Corporation before the election of the new President which takes place early next month. Mr. Chetty is seeking re-election and the other candidate in the field is Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetty of the Justice Party. The date of election has not yet been fixed.

Prof. P. Seshadri of the Hindu University who will preside over the third session of the Bombay Presidency Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' Conference to be held at Poona on Nov. 12.

(Continued from Column 6)

time there was a very strong opposition to the system, which had now disappeared. If they did away with that system, he thought, it would considerably hamper the trade.

Chairman: Do you think that the mills are not making sufficient use of the hedged contracts?

Mr. McKie: Yes, that is true.

Q: What is the reason?

A: As you know, Sir, the hedged contract was a highly specialised class of work and the man who tries to go in for that without making a proper study of it is likely to burn his fingers. The hedged contracts could be made use of by persons who have a thorough knowledge of it.

Chairman: I am afraid the subject is so technical that it is difficult to discuss it very freely.

Witness: Oh, certainly, I quite see that.

Chairman: The East India Cotton Association is a body out to promote the interests of Indian and as such what we can't understand is why you are not prepared to help the textile industry in hedged contracts?

Q: Our position, Sir, is this. If we broaden the hedged contracts to such an extent as is referred by the Millowners' Association we will be weakening the trade. The Bombay market is not so broad as the Liverpool and New York markets, which are financially very strong and have a large number of of jobbers.

Q: So it really comes to this that you are not in a position to help the mill industry in the matter?

A: Yes, in this country we have to make progress very slowly and steadily. When I came to Bombay 14 years ago there was only the Broach contract in existence. Now we have Broach, Navsari, Punjab and Dholera contracts. We don't want to take the chance of going too quickly. At the same time, we sympathise with the idea of the Bombay Millowners' Association. Most of the mills trade in hedged contracts through their brokers.

HEDGE CONTRACT AND MILL INDUSTRY.

DISADVANTAGES OF ONE-HEDGE CONTRACT.

COTTON BROKER'S VIEW.

On Friday the Indian Tariff Board examined Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas and Mr. W. McKie, representatives of the East India Cotton Association.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Examined by the Chairman, Sir Purshotamdas said that the East Indian Cotton Association had been in existence for the last five years. Before the Association came into existence there was in Bombay what was known as the "Cotton Contracts Committee."

Q: Were there any hedge contracts before the cotton contracts committee came into existence?

A: There were contracts in one form or another which have been in existence for years. For instance, there are now 3 Broach, 1 Bengal and 1 Dholera contracts.

I might say that the Broach contract has been in existeene for the last half a century.

Q: The question really is why can't you recognise what apparently is the fact and make a beginning in the direction of the desire expressed by the Mill Owners' Association by reducing the contracts to 3?

A: It is not possible for us to reduce the number of our hedged contracts to 3 for various reasons. If for instance we

H. P.

Mr. Devchand Uttamchand Parekh, Chief Secretary of the Kathiawar Political Conference.

reduced the number of contracts, we would be weakening the Broach contract very materially.

DIFFICULTIES OF ONE-HEDGED CONTRACT.

Replying further to the chairman, witness pointed out that if cotton was in fair demand in the "spot" market, there would be no grievance at all. It was felt by the people in the cotton trade that there was a very serious apprehension if the hedged contract was broadened. In these circumstances, it was not possible for the Association to have one-hedged contract.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. McKie said that what the Association contended was that the hedged contract was an ideal one. By having more than one contract, the Association was giving better protection to the trade than it would otherwise give. It was therefore better for the trader to have three-hedged contracts.

Sir Purshotamdas explaining this point further said that the main virtue of hedged contract which the Millowners wanted to have was that it protected the trade against fluctuations in the market. The trader might give or take the delivery before the delivery period came and make a small profit at a small sacrifice and get out of the market. One had also to be aware of cotton corners. In 1922-23 Bombay saw the last of the corners.

Chairman: Was the 1922-23 corner bigger than that of the previous years?

Witness: No, it was not so.

Mr. McKie: The attitude the Board has taken up is to improve and broaden the contracts. But before we could do that, we have got to educate people in larger contracts.

Q: In what direction you think you can introduce an improvement in contracts?

A: If you have a crop of ten lacs of bales of cotton, you can improve upon the contracts gradually.

Referring to the Clearing House system, Sir Purshotamdas remarked that at one

(Continued in Column 5.)

NEWEST JOURNALISM.

NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENT.

One kind of daily journalism proceeds along the course of its logical development. An evening paper has lately been much enlarged, and its chief proprietor has been good enough to explain, in several places but always in the same words, the reasons for the change and its consequences. The work of an able and enterprising man, who has taken great trouble to learn the technique of what was not in early life his business, this survey is comprehensive, and it is in its way quite masterly. The conditions under which the big papers of to-day have come into existence and the motives for making them still biggeer together with the difficulties attendant on expansion, are clearly exposed to the public. First of all, it appears, a paper must have room for all who wish to advertisee'n it. An older type of proprietor, when he found advertisers battering at his door and was unable to accommodate all of them, sometimes thanked heaven that he could thenceforth discriminate more severely, to the moral or aesthetic advantage of the readers of the papers. The somewhat ignoble, though not absolutely repulsive ,advertisment could be shut out; the advertisement which pressed foreign wares on a public that should be supporting the home producer could be excluded; the ugly advertisement could be rejected. With this policy, or as an alternative to it, he might increase advertising rates. Whatever course he adopted he usually insisted on the preservation of a certain ratio of reading matter to advertisements. A paper. he assumed in his simplicity, was first of all something to be read. But we gather, and not only from the candid explanation to which we have referred, all that is played out. A thoroughly up-to-date paper must now be primarily a vehicle for advertisements.

To be sure, the commercial pill must be gilded. A little of the gilding is done by certain advertisers, who, or whose advertising agents, keep essayists or wr'ters of causeries to explain the ideals and, notions of their firm. One sad advertiser, well reputed in all respects, entertains a gent'eman with a classical pseudonym to give us lectures, often highly ingenious, on all manner of subjects. Not all houses of business lean towards a Lamb or a Hazlitt. One employs a kind of commercial Landor, whose Imaginary Conversations lose something in variety by being invariably between a couple desirous of furnishing their home and a philanthropist determined that they shall have a furnished home whether they can afford it or not. There are other firms, with other eminent writers, adopting every conceivable mode of address to the reading and potentially purchasing public. There is the tailor who strips mankind as to character before informing men that he can clothe them phys'cally. There is the hearty cove who begs one to come in and talk it all over with him, whatever it may be, before one, merely, as a graceful gesture at parting, buys something. There is the artist in irrelevancy, whose business is to set you guessing what his business realy, is. And so on, and so forth, as Whistler used to say when he had arrived at quite the end of his instances. But these commercial essays in literature do not suffice. The paper, however rich in reading matter its advertisement columns must provide some matter of its own to carry off the advertising.

And just there is the trouble. For the niggard world will not yield, day after day, enough news, to a paper that is not a record of serious events for serious people, to fill all the new pages which become nec essary on expansion. The Willesden po'ice court, for some obscure reason mor e productive than any other, will contribute a good deal, and space can be occupied to a certain extent by reports of how the too persis'ent clock at Luton struck ninety-nine at twelve o'clock and how the intelligent but now incinerated cat at Tooting aroused the family when the house caught fire. But gaps remain, yawning gaps, and the filling up is effected by methods which leave, if not the gaps, at latest the leade' yawning. The treethis the latest development in popular daily journal'sm is an unlucky compromise, a compromise which can only be temporary. Pecca fortiter? If the reader is to be slighted, he had better be brushed aside altogether, and regarded as what, poor devil, he within the limits which presents econom'c conditions impose necessarily i a consumer. Already certain of the advertisers provide, as we have recalled, brief and more or less entertaining 'middles." Most daily papers also have a feature called "News in Advert'sements," or some such thing. Why not go a little further? Why not allow, and indeed encourage, the advertisers to write the bulk of the papers, and ask permission for editorial incursions into the corners which the advertisers dislike? Instead of special position for advertisers, why not have special positions for contributors? Instead of promising advertisers that their announcements sha'l be "next to reading matter," why not lure the most illustrious writers into contributing by the promise that their work shall appear next to advertising matter?

We look for some such development, and with out anger. In literature, the greatest need of the age is a vigorously drawn distinction between literature, or work that aspires to satisfy some artistic standard, and printed books without that pretension. In journalism, it would be for the benefit of everybody if the one term, newspaper, ceased to be used without discrimination for papers seriously concerned to present the news and papers which throw in the news, and such news, to attract the reader to advert'sements. That advertisements can be extremely interesting no sensible person doubts. Advertising to-day is both a science and an art, partly through the enterprise of a few great houses, chiefly through the efforts of the best advert's'ng agencies, who seek out every sort of talent for their work and show excellent taste in framing their appeals to the public Dailies that were avowedly vehicles for advertisements, simply throwing in news, would be welcome. But we confess we do not like the compromise. Nor do we like the idea of real journalists being retained in positions where they are mere excrescences. Between them, the advertising agencies and news agencies of this country ought to be able to produce thoroughly interesting sheets with no false pretensions. It is not the destination to which the popular daily paper is travell ing that fills us with horror: it is the prospect of a long pause at this half-way house. "The Saturday Rev'ew."

BOMBAY MILLS AND JAPAN.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF TARIFF AGITATION.

MR. GEORGE BRONSO REA'S VIEWS.

Mr. George Bronso Rea, an American journalist who is the editor of the "Far Eastern Review" published at Shanghai and who was on a week's visit to Bombay on his way back to China from Europe about two months ago, has written a series of articles in that journal describing the conditions of the Bombay textile industry and his views on the present agitation against Japan. The following is the introductory article:—

With a population of nearly eighty millions, increasing at the rate of 700,000 a year, Japan is denied an outlet for her surplus by the exclusion laws of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The extension of the Asiatic Exclusion Act to the Philippines, prohibits the Japanese from colonizing or owing land in this natural nearby outlet. Extraterritoriality in China operates to prevent the Japanese from owning or leasing land outside the treaty ports. China is closed to Japan as an outlet for her surplus population. Russia opposes the entrance of the Japanese into Siberia.

The Japanese are a race set apart. The principle of equality was denied to them at the Paris Peace Conference and driven home by the American and British exclusion laws. Facing an unfriendly "white" world and a hostile Asia, Japan has accepted the situation by trying to absorb her surplus at home. Handicapped by the terrible calamity which wiped out her metropolitan district and chief port and the enormous financial burden of reconstruction, Japan has found the capital to expand her industries and encourage foreign trade in order to solve her pressing problem in a peaceful manner.

The world has erected a rugged fence around the Isles of Nippon. To eat, to live, her people must work in order to earn the money by the sale of their manufactured products abroad, that will enable them to pay for the imported food, vital to their existence. Under these conditions, it is an international outrage to apply the industrial standards of more favoured countries to a people who must work night and day in order to exist. Yet Japan, in a desire to live in peace with the rest of the world and co-operate for the betterment of working conditions, has accepted the discriminatory labor conventions drafted by more fortunate countries for the express purpose of placing a noose around her neck.

Denied equality, discriminated against because of their color, their customs and their thrift, the more powerful and advanced nations now insist upon imposing the principle of industrial equality upon the Japanese in order to destroy their power of competition. Notwithstanding the handicap of these unfair conventions, Japan has organized her industries, applied scientific management and other measures of industrial efficiency, which enables her to keep her head above water. In spite of the obstacles placed across her path, Japan has succeeded in expanding her export trade in cotton yarns and the coarser grades of cotton cloths. Her people have worked day and night with their backs against the wall to cut down an unfavourable trade balance at a time when they were staggering under the burden of reconstruction. If conceded equal opportunity to trade they look forward to further success in the struggle for existence. Their's principle of the Open Door to world trade is vital to the continued peaceful existence of Japan. Deny to her these rights by the imposition of discriminatory duties on her manufactured products, and Japan goes under.

At this juncture, the Egyptian Government at the behest of Greek interests, imposes a discriminatory duty (taking effect upon its enactment) upon Japanese and Chinese leaf tobacco, killing at one stroke of the pen a profitable trade built up after several years of painstaking effort. One outlet for Japan's aciivities was closed with a bang.

The Bombay Cotton Mill Owners, probably the most inefficient body of industrialists in the world, are now moving heaven and earth to induce the Government of India to denounce the Indo-Japanese commercial treaty and impose a discriminatory duty against Japanese cotton yarns and textiles. An Indian Tariff Board is conducting a searching inquiry to ascertain how much protection, if any, is required to safeguard the Bombay mills against Japanese competition. If, as a result of its findings, a countervailing duty is imposed, it will not be long before some other government will invent similar specious and plausible reasons for imposing further discriminatory duties against other lines of Japanese products, and, with their trade outlets cut off, the people of Japan, will either have to starve —or fight. Japan is slowly being driven into a corner, while World attention is rivetted on European politics.

Her investments in China are imperiled by a flagrant disregard for treaty obligations on the part of the warring factions; her trade outlets and opportunities in that country are being rapidly curtailed. Discriminatory tariffs on her products by other countries at this time is a sure way to invite trouble.

The following articles written from Egypt and India are intended to invite serious attention to a phase of world affairs more far-reaching in their consequences than the League squabbles now engaging the attention of the Powers in Europe. I have not attempted to defend Japan against the charges of "unfair competition." A nation placed in her position needs no defence.

KEMAL PASHA'S STIRRING SPEECH.

NEW TURKISH CODE.

A TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Oct. 3.

While replying to the Address of the Deputation of the Sportsmen's Congress, the Ghazi Pasha gave vent to thoughts which fully became the victorious hero who had led a Nation to triumph and progress. These words can serve as a beconlight to all those who are, at present or in future, to lead National liberation movements. In answer to the complaints which the Deputation made, of the financial difficulties besetting the path of sports clubs in Turkey, he said:—

Never be downcast on account of these financial troubles. To show you that they are not unsurmountable, I will relate to you something of my own experience. When I entered Anotolia, with the aim of liberating this beautiful land from the clutches of the enemy, I had not even a farthing at my command. Even the most enthusiast of my co-workers, would say to me then, 'How can you work without money?' To their pessimistic enquiries I would reply:—"If the great Turkish Nation comes to realise that we are working for its uplift and welfare, I assure you, it will provide us with the necessary means." Should we not feel proud of the present-day position and prestige of our Nation? Next to this was the question of financing the administration of the country and I was confronted with the same kind of doubting questions and my reply was the same. You find us here where we are with my words fully vindicated."

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF RIZA SHAH.

The Turkish Press is expressing its sympathy and offering its congratulation to the Shah for his timely and fortunate escape and feels sorry for the Persian Nation which is being troubled by such attempts and deprived of the tranquality it needs for its progress under the new regime.

THE NEW CIVIL LAW IN TURKEY.

From to-morrow comes into force in Turkey, the new Civil Law which has been lately taken from the Civil Code of Switzerland. The enactment of this law is considered here the greatest revolutionary legislation put into force in Turkey ever since the beginning of the Nationalist movement. for it is not merely a political measure but is also an instrument which affects the social and economical order of the country to the lowest strata of its population. It replaces the old laws about marriage, inheritance and other civil social questions. Various jurists say that the Swiss Civil Law is the bes' of its kind existing. No doubt it is perhaps the test which the Bourgeois Society could produce .

Its effect upon the Anatolian peasant is expected to be very deep; for, he is polygamous on account of economical reasons. One of his wives tends his herd. the second one works in the field and the third, say, manages his household and all of them weave him a carpet in winter—these are what form the chief sources of his income. Hence forward, he shall have to keep only one of them as his wife and employ the rest as wage-workers. This would perhaps be considered by him a burden on his finances.

But Turkey gains much by enacting this law. The non-Moslem minorities which were allowed some religious rights even under the Lausanne Treaty will now have to forsake them; for only "civil" marriages will be legal henceforward. Thus Turkey will be saved from the danger of the revival of a Capitulatory Regime.

TURKEY AND CHINA.

A treaty for establishing diplomatic and friendly relations between Turkey and China has been drafted in Moscow by Turkish and Chinese Ambassadors and is shortly to be signed, after which a Turkish Delegation will visit China.

MARATHI POETS' CONFERENCE.

Under the guidance of Sardar Rao Bahadur Madhava Rao Vinayaka Kibe, the Marathi Sahitya Sabha of Indore has arranged to hold a Marathi Poets' Conference this year in the ensuing Divali holidays (2nd, 3rd and 4th November, 1926) in the Edward Hall. Rao Bahadur Vinayak Krishna Mulye is elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Sardar Kibe as the Vice-President of the Working Committee. It will be presided over by Mr. Bhaskar Ramchandra Tambe.

CABLE ITEMS.

Glamorgan has acceded to Marylebone's request to release Mercer for the purpose of joining Gilligan's team, and Mercer is proceeding to India immediately. He is medium pacer and finished fourth in the bowling averages last season.—Reuter's Special Service

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY:—

BOMBAY, October 29

There was no change to report in th condition of the money market and th latest statement of the Imperial Bank India fails to show a continuance of the trade demand reported in our last review Call money rates remained at 1/2 per cent and fixed deposit rates were almost unchanged; two months 2 per cent, 6 months 3 1/2 per cent and 12 months from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd October, 1926, shows an increase of Rs. 191.17 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 42,40,21,000 as compared to Rs 25,63 crores at this time last year The percentage of cash to liabilities is 44.78. Both Government and other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 100.74 lacs to Rs 11.32 crores and the latter by Rs. 109.54 lacs to Rs 82.28 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

The market for Government securities has been steady with a slight advance in prices of most issues, transactions however, being on a moderate scale Due to the approach of the settlement, the difference between near and forward in 3 1/2 per cent Paper widened to about 5 1/2 annas. 3 1/2 per cent Paper remained steady at Rs 77/7 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs 108/7

The Currency returns as of 22nd October, 1926, show an increase of Rs. 105/03 lacs in note circulation, now being Rs. 192.72 crores Silver coins have likewise increased by Rs 105.13 lacs to Rs. 95.93 crores.

EXCHANGE:

A continued absence of export bills together with the usual bullion demand resulted in a quiet exchange market with a slight decline in sterling exchange to 1s. 5-13/16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-27/32d. but there has been a slight recovery at the close with sellers at 1s 5-27/32d The following are the forward rates:—Upto 13th November 1s. 5-13/16d; November 1s. 5-27/32d.; December 1s. 5.7/8 to 29/32d; January 1s. 5-15/16d.; February 1s. 6d. March 1s. 5-31/32d.; April 1s. 5-15/16d.; and May/June 1s 5-29/32d.

The dollar sterling rate decline from last week's quotation of dol. 4.84-7/8 to dol. 4.84-3/4. French francs enhanced in value during the week to 157.25.

GOLD.

Gold prices have improved during the week to Rs 21-8-3 per tola due to easier sterling exchange but business has been on a restricted scale and the demand has been small, the closing price being Rs. 21-8-0 per tola. The off-take which remains at about 15,000 tolas a day and the stocks on hand are estimated at about 5 lacs tolas The rate for sovereigns in the local market after improving to Rs. 13-8-3, receded back to Rs. 13-8-0 for ready and forward. The total visible supply from London to India is about £69,000. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER

The downward movement of silver prices was arrested in the early part of the week and the quotations materially improved as a result of steady advices from Shanghai, purchases by China banks and covering by bears in the local market. Towards the close, however, bull selling and unfavourable reports from foreign markets, principally Shanghai and London, brought about a reaction. Local prices for ready after opening quiet at Rs. 57-5 per 100 tolas, rose steadily to Rs. 59 on Wednesday, but fell off on the following day to Rs. 56-10, the closing quotation being Rs 57/. The market is extremely sensitive at the close and may move sharply either way on any fresh developments.

In spite of the fact that the bull factions were taking delivery of their purchases for the current settlement, the purchases for the current settlement, the premium did not exceed Rs. 2-4 at any time during the week, and at the close was diminished to about Rs. 1-4 per 100 tolas Hence, the "squeeze" mentioned in our last report has materialised only to an unappreciable extent. The Shanghai rate improved during the week from 2s 4-5/8d. to 2s. 5 1/2d, but closed at 2s. 4-13/16d. The daily average off-take improved to about 245 bars due not only to the current settlement, but to the cutting of bars in order to make them unacceptable for delivery at settlement time. The stocks on hand are estimated at about 4000 bars and further heavy arrivals are expected shortly both from London and Shanghai. The total visible supply from London to India is about £450,000 This week's shipment from London is expected to be £27,000.

The September (1923.) survey of economic conditions issued by the National City Bank of New York U.S.A., says under the caption "The Menace To Silver":—

"Even if sales by India were left out of account, and the 687 million ounces to be sold by the Indian Government were simply held to be gradually absorbed by the home demand, it was difficult to see how the current world's production could be disposed of outside of India. China was the next largest purchaser but the action of India would almost certainly affect the prices of China, and affect the demand for silver everywhere. It would seriously disturb the confidence of the world in the future value of silver."

In reference to the probable influence of the Currency Commission's report we find:—

"The Indian Government has bought no silver in the last three years, but the imports of silver into India on private account in that time have averaged over 100 million ounces per year. The serious question is, whether this legislation will injure the prestige of silver in the estimation of the people of India, as a precious metal and a store of value."

SHARES

The Share market was open thoughout the week. Cotton mill shares were easy during the early part of the week but at the close the market steadied at the lower levels

The fluctuations in the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 877/8, 856/4, 867/8—865; Century Rs 367/8-360-368/12-366/4; Central India Rs. 530-515-520-518/12; Crescent Rs. 172/8-170-173/12-172/8; Fazulbhoy Rs 873/12-862/8-870-867/8; Madhowji Rs 115-107/8-113/12; New Great Rs 300-287/8-295-293/12; Pearls Rs. 513/12-500-511/4-508-12; Simplex 131-4. 121/4-130-126/4-127/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 485xd-471/4xd-478/12xd-475xd.

A feature of the miscellaneous section of the market this week was the decline in Tata Hydros from Rs. 1107/8 to Rs. 1026/4 Tata Iron Ordys after declining from Rs. 66/12 to Rs. 55/4, closed at Rs. 58/8. Deferreds improved from Rs 197/8 to Rs. 218/12

ONE MORE STRING TO THE BOW

ORDINARY LAW NOT ADEQUATE.

CALCUTTA POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The report of Calcutta Police Commissioner on communal riots in Calcutta from 11th to 25th July last, states casualties showed 28 deaths and 226 wounded. There were numerous cases of assault on police officers and men but injuries were not serious. Only effective means of dispersing mobs and averting more serious conflict was, to resort to use of fire arms. Police fired sixteen times killing 4 and wounding 19. There were four instances of shooting by public in which two men were killed and five wounded. The attitude of Indian Press displayed a hostile spirit. They contributed materially to the maintenance of tension which led to the July riot. Thirteen prosecutions were sanctioned. There is at present improvement in the general tone of the vernacular press. According to the Commissioner the ordinary law provides no adequate check for suppression of publication of this character.

As to the dislocation of business the Commissioner states: The effect on whole sale business was more material and the present riots have still further postponed the readjustment of dislocation caused by the previous riots. Smaller dealers are not prepared to carry large stocks of goods, and bigger merchants are therefore saddled with such heavy stocks, that they do not feel justified in ordering further supplies.—A. P.

HIT BY WIRE ROPE.

SERIOUS INJURY TO CREW AT CALCUTTA.

DACCA, Oct. 28.

Ten members of the crew were working in the Buriganga in jolly boats by the side of the dredger "Alexandra" when one of the wire ropes with which she was fastened suddenly gave way and hit the men. Six of them were thrown into the river while the remaining four received serious injuries. After a long search four dead bodies were found in the river but those of the other two have not yet been recovered. The four injured men have been sent to the Mitford hospital where they are lying in a precarious condition.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CARGO VESSEL.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 29.

The police are investigating the mysterious disappearance off coast of Johore of a vessel with cargo of rubber valued at 33,000 dollars which was proceeding from Malay States to Singapore. It has not been heard of for a fortnight and it is thought that a Chinese crew may have landed in Sumatra and sold the rubber, or the craft may have been lost in squall.—Reuter.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary Happy Home for the Blind acknowledges the receipts of the donations sent to him in September 1926, amounting to 394 which includes the sum of Rs. 202 from a "Zorostrian Head master, and a Jarthosht.

JOY RIDING GRATIS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A LADY.

J. Martin, a taxi driver presented an information before Mr. G. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon complaining that Mrs. B. Brown, alias Mrs. Doyal refused to pay his legal fare of Rs. 29. He alleged that on the 15th at 8-30 p.m. the lady engaged his taxi at the Turf Club, opposite to which she resides, and ordered him to take her to various places like the Skating Rink, the Lyric Club, Malabar Hill and Light of Asia Restaurant and other haunts of public resort. He averred that she even made him procure her a bottle of beer at his own expense as the continued joy-riding had naturally made her feel thirsty. At the conclusion of her tour, she signed her name in his diary as Mrs. Doyal but subsequently he ascertained her name to be Mrs. Brown. His Worship granted a summons as prayed for.

A GOOD DIGESTION FOR DYSPEPTICS.

You may be doubled up with an attack of dyspepsia, but the moment you take 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the pain goes and normal digestion commences. That's because 'Bisurated' Magnesia neutralises the harmful acid that gives rise to the trouble and stops all trace of fermentation. It lets your food do you good and the difference in your general health and spirits is soon noticed. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is advised for stomach troubles by doctors and hospitals; it forms no habit; is safe for young and old and costs little for either powder or tablets. Get some without delay.

EFFECT OF FIVE GOOD MONSOONS NULLIFIED.

BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS' PROTEST AGAINST EXCHANGE RATIO

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

The following telegram was despatched by Mr. Ishwardas Ichharam Mashruvala, Vice-President of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Ltd., to the Finance Department of the Government of India on the 26th inst.

"On behalf of the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association, I beg to draw the attention of the Governor-General-in-Council to the steadily deteriorating plight of the cotton producers in India. Members of my Association are in constant daily touch with growers of cotton and middle men in upcountry and they are convinced that the avoidable loss or 12½ per cent. in rupees to the cotton grower of India by insistence of Government of maintaining the artificial value of the rupee is unjustifiable and should be set right without delay. Members of this Association venture to submit to Government their grave apprehension that unless this unjustifiable currency policy of Government is changed the plight of India despite five good monsoons will be serious. My Association have requested East India Cotton Association to convene a General meeting of the Cotton Trade of Bombay on this subject but my Committee consider it necessary to send this message to the Government of India in the hope that they will act without delay in the correct manner."

BOMBAY SOUTH KANARA BRAHMINS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association will be held in the Vanita Visram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. when the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts will be considered and a new Managing Committee for the coming year elected. All members are cordially invited to attend."

A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The well-known Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a trial reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth and state whether you are Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 8 annas to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept., 1001P, Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 per 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop (B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Teur. Bombay 4.

VIEL-O-PHONE

HORNLESS TABLE GRAND MODELS

Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished cabinet. World-Renowned SWISS MAKE motor. Made by the peoples having 100 years experience in manufacturing line of phonograph motors. Full Swing tone Arm Expression Special Sound box, All Wood floating Horn.

Model No. 80 Rs. 110-0-0
" " 85 " 130-0-0
" " 90 " 140-0-0
" " 95 " 150-0-0

Delivered Free at any Railway station in India.

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WANTED ENERGETIC WORKERS.
Literature on four annas stamps to :—
THE GLOBE HOUSE BUILDING & MACHINERY ERECTION SOCIETY Ltd.
Ferozepore City (Punjab).

CONSTITUTION OF HEDJAZ.

ITS DEFECTS EXPOSED.

The Arabic paper "Alfiha" publishes a lengthy article discussing the so-called Hedjaz constitution. It states:—

We have read carefully the articles of constitution of Hedjaz in the official organ of Hejaz Government "Umul Kura." It is full of fallacies and contradictions. The said constitution was drafted by the Hedjaz Government itself, confirmed by Sultan Ibn Saud, and then published. Thus it is clear that the usual procedure of making constitutions was not adopted and no elected body was consulted. We did not expect the present Hedjaz Government to act in such a manner because the present Government always raised a cry against the late Government of Sheriff Husain for his autocratic acts. Take, for example, the second article of Constitution which states that the Government of Hedjaz is a constitutional monarchy. But how can the Government be constitutional when its constitution is not made by any body elected by the nation. In the constitution it is not even mentioned that such an elected representative body exists in Hedjaz. No doubt the name of an advisory body is mentioned but its composition is also objectionable. It consists of one "Naib Amin," his advisors, and six members selected by Sultan Ibn Saud himself. It is easy to see that such a body does not fulfil the conditions that make a Government Constitutional.

There is another serious defect in the constitution. Sultan Ibn Saud is recognised as King of Hedjaz but nothing is mentioned about the law of succession. Will the Kingship remain in his dynasty or any other rule will be observed? This question remains unanswered in the Constitution. We had wished that the constitution of Hedjaz would be free of defects and that a really representative elected body would have controlled the affairs of the Government. If such had been the case we could say that the former glorious traditions of Islam have been revived, but alas! human desires are not always fulfilled.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION IN ASIR.

The Egyptian delegation returned triumphant from Suna and is now going to Asir whence it will proceed to Mecca to open negotiations which Sultan Iban Saud. The delegation is working in the case of Arab unity and its mission has met with signal success in Yemen.

EDUCATIONISTS INVITED IN HEDJAZ

The Hedjaz Government has invited outside educationists in Hedjaz to advance the cause of education. Forty trained teachers are ready to leave Beirut for Hedjaz if the Hedjaz Government fixes their remuneration according to their demands.

The Beirut Municipality has permitted women to vote and stand as candidates in the Municipal elections. This is the first notable success of the suffrage movement in Beirut.

MUSLIM SOLDIERS DESERTING FRENCH.

The Muslim soldiers that were sent by the French against the Druses are deserting French lines and going over to the former. One battalion surrended for the same reason but the French say that the surrender was due to the shortage of water.

The repeated successes of the Druses have created consternation in some parts of Syria. In Beirut alone sixty to seventy applications for passports are being received every day. The people want to run aay to safe places or to other countries if possible.

The French claim to have captured some German doctors who are alleged to have been working in the Druse camp.

EXPORT OF SALT.

SOME RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

The Director of Information writes:—The Salt Export Rules recently published by the Government of India remove certain restrictions on the export of salt manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay and Sind, which should enable manufacturers to extend their business. Salt can now be exported free of duty from the salt works in the Presidency of Bombay and Sind to all destinations outside India. It must, however, be taken direct from the salt works to Bombay or Karachi, as the case may be, where it must be shipped under the supervision of the Customs Officer. When shipped, it shall be taken direct to the destination specified in the permit within the period prescribed. If the Customs Officer finds that the quantity of salt under removal is in excess of the quantity specified in the permit, he will recover duty on the excess. The excess quantity shipped will be entered in the bill of lading. The exporter of salt will, however, be entitled to get a refund of duty on his obtaining from the Collector of Customs at the port of destination a certificate in the prescribed form.

Rules have also been issued remitting the duty imposed on salt manufactured in Sind when such salt is transported by sea from Karachi to Calcutta subject to certain conditions.

TOURING FACILITIES ON E. B. RY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The "Statesman" understands that Eastern Bengal Railway will bring into operation early next year a scheme which is likely to stimulate tourist traffic to India and facilitate arrival in Calcutta of passengers from Europe by eliminating the necessarily tedious river journey from the Diamond Harbour to the jetties. A special siding to the river and the landing stage consisting of a lattice girder, gangways, cradle pontoon and landing pontoon are to be erected at the Diamond Harbour so that the next season's tourists will be able to board special trains which will convey them to Calcutta in less than two hours. They will also be able to book straight to their destinations in the hills or up-country.—A. P.

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(a) Rs. 1,000/- immediately on surviving 20 years.
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(c) Option also is given after 20 years to convert cash into increased insurance of about Rs. 2,700/- payable at death.
(d) or you can have immediate cash about Rs. 1,700/-
(e) or if death occurs at any time after five years you get Rs. 1,000/- in cash plus half of what you have paid.
Please note:—SPECIAL FEATURE of the Asian Policy.

FULL AMOUNT OF THE POLICY Is paid in case of DISABILITY BY ACCIDENT.

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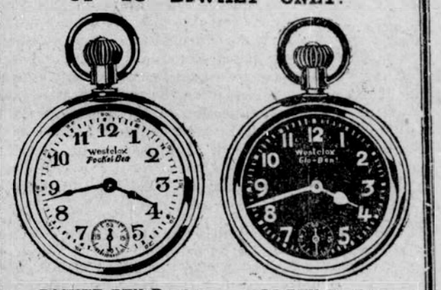

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Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb.
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Special terms and quotations for merchants, Restaurants, Hotels, etc., on applications

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

STRONG BUYING IN EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

In the share market jutes were firmer with fair turnover in higher denominations. Towards the close strong buying was in evidence and all stocks improved in price. Coals were steady with Bengal, Equitable, Raneegunge and East Indian finding keen buyers. Teas were quiet with few buyers. In miscellaneous section Howrah Oils registered an advance whilst Indian Iron and Steel were easier. Government securities were steady with good business passing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper 77|6, five per cent. loan 1935 103|6, six per cent. bonds 1930 107.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 18.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord. 140.

Jutes:—Alliance 502, Anglo India 396, Auckland 266, Barnagore 188, Birla ord. 9|10, Budge Budge 488, Craig 4|7, Cheviot 286|8, Clive 36|2, Dalhousie 424, Empire 52|8, Fort William 289|8, Hooghly ord. 75, Howrah 40|8, Hukumchand ord. 13|6, Kamarhatty 630|8, Kanknarrah 496, Kinnison 960, Lawrence 596, Lansdowne 274, National 30|10, New Central 575, Northbrook 53|4, Orient 247|8, Presidency 7|12, Reliance 65|8, Standard 453, Union 568.

Coals:—Bansjorah 6, Bengal 465, Bengal Giridih 6, Bengal Nagpur 61|8, Bokaro and Ramgur 15|4, Burrakur 19|4, Raneegunge 31, Sowardih 7|2.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 36, Huldibari 34|8, Joybirpara 28, Singell 113, Tukvar 35.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4|12, Indian Wood Products 9|12, British Burma Petroleum 5|12, Howrah Oil 9|4, Burma Corporation 10|12, Burma Finance and Mining 6|4, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 9|4, Indian Iron and Steel 6|4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 5 13|16d. and demand bills were 1s. 5 27|32d.

Imperial Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. and percentage is 44.7|8.—A. P.

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Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

A UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be obliged if you would allow me to draw attention to an advertisement in your columns asking all past graduates of Baroda College and all Graduates of any University who are at present domiciled in the State of Baroda to send to me a statement of their names and addresses in full, their degree or degrees, University, and the year of graduation. We are anxious that the old graduates of Baroda College should have an opportunity of interesting themselves in the possible development of their College into a University. At the same time we wish that those who are resident in the State and have taken their degrees in other Universities should be able to associate themselves with the building up of an Institution of this character in the State in which they have now their residence.

I trust every such Graduate will accept this invitation in the spirit of co-operation with which we are trying to embark upon this proposal. Yours etc.

ALBAN G. WIDGERY,
Chairman of the Baroda University Commission.

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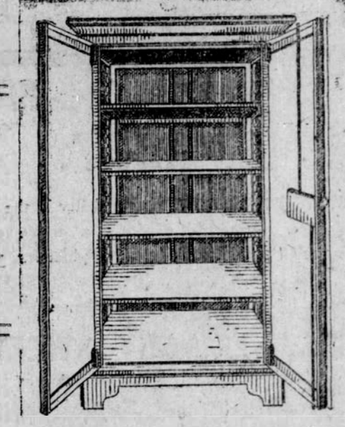
GODREJ'S PATENT SAFE-CABINETS.



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E. P. Hendren, the World-Famous Cricketer, writes:—

"THE ability to knock up a big score on the playing fields, or in the more serious game of life, is largely a matter of physical fitness and strong nerves, but the endurance of such a winter as the one just over, leaves most of us very much handicapped to cope with the demand which spring so suddenly makes upon our systems. Personally, I have found Phosferine the most effective means of toning up my physical and mental capacities at this time of the year. A short course quickly produces an invigoration of body and brain, and the benefits are lasting, although I make a point of taking a course of Phosferine, at regular intervals, throughout the cricketing season. It is with pleasure that I recommend Phosferine to my brother sportsmen, and business men."

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Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
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Reports confirming the wonderful properties of the Vitrex have been received from the following Scientists, and Scientific institutions, and will be sent to you for the asking.

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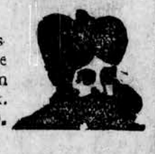

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Telegrams:—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCING.

EXTENSION OF TACCAVI LOANS.

COLLECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

POONA, Oct. 27.

Mr. V. H. Naik, Collector of Bijapur, gave evidence this morning before the Agricultural Commission. To. Mr. Kamat witness admitted that Collectors of district could largely stimulate improvement in agriculture by their personal interest, but the motive power should always be non-official. Witness recommended penalisation for the use of cowdung fuel. Sir Henry Lawrence asked if Mr. Naik knew of any restriction in England which stopped a similar practice. Witness said he did not know.

Sir Henry. "Better look up the Cambridge University text books." (Laughter).

On the question of agricultural indebtedness, Mr. Naik was of opinion that, if the ryot who was otherwise competent, had a large debt carrying a high rate of interest, and the way to help him was to investigate his liabilities and to pay off the same with an advance at a lower rate of interest and take annually from him in satisfaction of the latter a small sum over a sufficiently long period of years the funds required might come either from Government direct or from special land mortgage banks. Mr. Naik also recommended that the Deputy Director of Agriculture, though subordinate to the Director for technical control might also be subordinate to the Collectors of districts in respect of the introduction of approved agricultural improvements. Collectors might also be charged with general oversight of the execution of measures for rural development.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, was next examined. Answering a question as to the steps which should be taken for the better financing of agricultural operations, Mr. Collins suggested the provision of long-term credit through land mortgage banks which, in his opinion, apart from the objection that they were only to a very limited extent co-operative, formed a much superior system to the taccavi system and the only way to guard against dangers of spoonfeeding and facile credit. To the Chairman the witness admitted that the direct provision of finance for land mortgage banks by Government would mean taking money from successful cultivators and putting it in the hands of poor ones. Another line in which fuller financing was required was to enable agriculturists to retain their crops till the best time for selling. This in witness's opinion was one of the greatest needs of Agriculture. He was not in favour of extending the system of taccavi through the Revenue Department. The development of taccavi through co-operative societies should be continued.

Replying to Sir Chunilal Mehta, witness withdrew his objections to the legislative regulation of the sub-division of holdings in view of the new bill for consolidation drawn up by the Bombay Government, which he had had occasion to see and which he considered a fine piece of legislation. Cattle breeding and dairy farming were, in his view, the two most promising secondary occupations. Answering Professor Ganguli, witness said that the social and moral benefits of the co-operative movement were much in evidence. To Mr. Kamat Mr. Collins admitted that the higher rate of interest charged by "sawkars" was explainable by certain disabilities to which he was open. He was himself sometimes squeezed and in his turn he squeezed his debtor. For checking the "sawkars'" evil ways, Mr. Collins observed that education rather than legislation should be the means adopted. One noticeable feature in many districts in the Presidency, witness referred to, was that "sawkars" were depositing their money in co-operative credit societies on a large scale, preferring to get a safe seven per cent. Much money was thus brought into movement. In some cases the "sawkars" had been able to recounter their long-standing debts by transferring their dues to Co-operative Societies. To Sir Henry Lawrence witness admitted that generally cattle breeding had not been an economic success, though in some others they had proved very successful.—A. P.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA FILM

ALWAR MAHARAJA DENIES STATEMENT.

The private secretary to the Maharajah of Alwar has sent the following cable to the Associated press from Paris dated 27th October:

His Highness has seen in the Pioneer of September 15th his name being mentioned as having given a donation of 10,000 livres for a cinema film project. His Highness only gave one hundred livre to the Light of Asia film which was in distress and had been seen by Her Majesty the Queen, and the rest of the information published is a hoax.—A. P.

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There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the cause of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

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Sprinkle a few drops on a piece of cloth and rub. Like magic, dirt gives place to a brilliant shine.
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CLASH OF PARTIES.

SIR MOROPANT AND RESPONSIVISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Amraoti, October, 25.

Last was a week of great excitement. Five big public meetings were addressed by different political party leaders. Sir Moropant, the Liberal leader, was the first to place the moderate view before the public, Vir Wamanrao presided.

The speaker and the president p'aced diametrically opposite points of view before the audience and Sir Moropant charged the Responsivists for double dealing. Being ever Moderates at heart, the Responsvists changed colours from time to time which the Liberals never did. With non-cooperation they posed as non-co-operators. During downright obstruction within the councils they shone bright as obstructionists, now Responsivists and to morrow, perhaps, Moderates. There is litt'e difference between old moderates and these neo-Moderates, but they avoid not all, but a few, on this side making friends with old Liberals for fear of losing popularity. Sir Moropant also explained the position of his party and pleaded for it.

Vir Wamanrao in his concluding remarks defended the Congress policy.

Two meetings were addressed by the local Responsivist leaders. They tried their utmost to rebut the attacks. Mr. Aney, Responsivist leader, addressed the fourth meeting, attempting with some success to reply to the charges levelled against his party and friends.

VIR WAMANRAO'S PROPAGANDA.

At the last meeting held by the Congress party, Vir Wamanrao presiding, Mr. Kaloti, a Swarajist leader, successfully reverted all attacks against the Swarajists and the Congress.

The Congress party, led by Vir Wamanrao, then, visited Paratwada, stronghold of the Responsivists. The chances of Seth Pannalal, the Congress candidate, are improving fast. Having organised Congress work in East Berar, Vir Wamanrao is going to-day to Akola to help Mr. Gole, Congress candidate for West Berar.

MESSRS. KELKAR AND KARANDIKAR.

CHANCES FOR ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Oct.

A trusted local canvasser of Mr. R. P Karandikar informs your representative that according to Karandikar's latest telegram from Sholapur, Mr. N. C. Kelkar's position in West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Sholapur is quite safe and that Assembly voters in Satara District can spare their solid support in Mr. Karandikar's favour without marring Mr. Kelkar's chances. He seriously contradicts any possibility of Mr. Karandikar's withdrawal from the contest and adds that he has good chances of success, provided Satara whole-heartedly supports him. Mr. Kelkar, who came here from Wai yesterday, is at present touring in Satara District.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Mirza in his opening speech says "In Mysore we desire no voice in the internal affairs of British India and seek for ourselves complete autonomy in such affairs subject to the Suzaranity of the British Crown". He may be right in aspiring for complete autonomy or it may be a problem between himself and Lord Reading the Ex-Viceroy of India to solve, but I do not understand why he wishes to lose his birth-right of having a voice in the internal affairs of British India. When there is a taxation, there must be a representation. We pay them 35 lakhs as subsidy plus 23 lakhs for maintenance of military force for Imperial service in addition to customs and other Imperial receipts as from salt, posts and telegraphs and coinage. Is this not an Imperial tax on our Mysore State? And when we pay such a huge sum every year, why should we have no voice in British Administration? Literally there may be little difference between the words subsidy and taxation, there may also be a different agency through whom the subjects in British India and the subjects in Indian States remit their taxes or the so-called subsidy, but the coins we both so pay is made of the same metal and goes to the same British coffer.

The public would like to know in what capacity Mr. Mirza made the statement on the question of such supreme importance to the Indian States and why the members in the Assembly did not raise the debate on this opoint after his speech instead of criticising the Dewan for his kind advice to become good citizens.

Yours etc.,

Bangalore, October 24. J. Bhmrao.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India were also present at the dinner.

The Mysore News Bureau writes that H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore is returning from his European tour on the 19th proximo. H. H. the Maharani Regent, H. H. the Yuvarani and children will proceed to Bombay shortly to receive him.

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24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24393.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness,) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 10 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

20643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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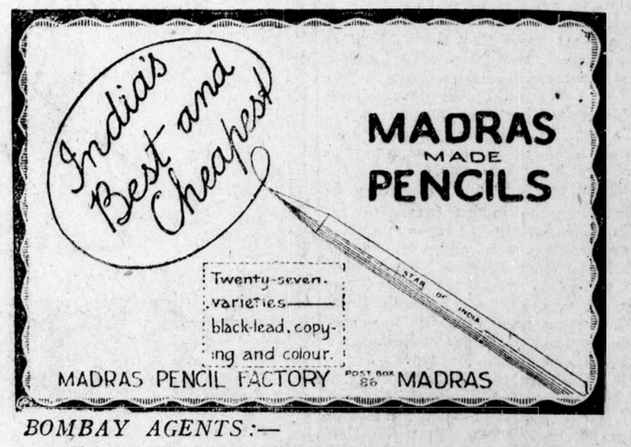
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N. B.—Correspondence other than in English and Tamil will not be attended to.

A FEW OF THE TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. H. Paternott, Byculla, Bombay writes:—
My first five questions have been answered to my satisfaction, and I am giving five others which I hope you will reply by return of post and oblige.

Mr. P. G. Anthicks Scarborough estate Maskeliya Post writes:—
Received with thanks the V. P. Packet containing the five answers predicted by Shanmuga Upasi during October, and greatly delighted to the contents.

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V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRAPATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumsudupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-25 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

Can you place 'em?

Horses entered for the Liverpool Autumn Cup run at Liverpool November 12th, 1926.

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Principal newspapers publish the latest information regarding probable starters and Competitors are advised to look out for this information.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the competitor's name and full address, written in English.

2. Two White Paper Discs embossed with the words, "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" (one of which is packed in each tin of "Sportsman" Cigarettes), or ten Sportsman Packet Fronts must be enclosed with each entry.

3. Competitors may send in as many entries as they like, but each attempt must be on a separate sheet of note-paper.

4. Entries should be enclosed in envelopes clearly addressed to "The Managers," "Sportsman" Competition, at any one of the following addresses:—

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5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped envelopes will be refused. It is recommended that Competitors send their Entries by Registered Post.

6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.

7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.

8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition.

9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.

10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.

11. In the event of any of the Races detailed in this advertisement not being held, or being declared void, the Competition relating to such races will automatically become void.

12. Prizes will be promptly paid out immediately confirmatory telegraphed advice is received and Names and Addresses of prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers as soon as possible after each Race.

Any objections made subsequent to the Race will be ignored.

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